

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
LAFAYETTE DIVISION**

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, By and through its Attorney General, Elizabeth B. Murrill;
THE STATE OF KANSAS, By and through its Attorney General, Kris W. Kobach;
THE STATE OF OHIO, By and through its Attorney General, Dave Yost; and
THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, By and through its Attorney General, John B. McCuskey,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE;
JEREMY PELTER, in his official capacity as Acting Secretary of Commerce;
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, an agency within the United States Department of Commerce; and
ROBERT L. SANTOS, in his official capacity as Director of the U.S. Census Bureau,

Defendants.

Case No. 6:25-cv-00076-DCJ-DJA

Judge: Hon. David C. Joseph
Magistrate Judge: Hon. David J. Ayo

**DECLARATION OF RACHEL A. NEIL
IN SUPPORT OF COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA'S MOTION TO INTERVENE**

DECLARATION OF RACHEL A. NEIL

I, RACHEL A. NEIL, declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney licensed to practice before and in good standing with all courts of the State of California and I am a Deputy County Counsel in the Office of the County Counsel for the County of Santa Clara. I expect that a motion for my admission to practice in this Court *pro hac vice* in connection with the above-captioned matter will be filed shortly. I am one of the attorneys representing Proposed Intervenor County of Santa Clara (the “County”) in the above-captioned matter. I submit this declaration in support of the County’s Motion to Intervene. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein and, if called as a witness, I could testify to them competently under oath.

2. Attached hereto as **Exhibit A** is a true and correct copy of a document published on the website of Defendant Bureau of the Census (“Census Bureau”) that is entitled “Residence Rules: Facts About Census 2000 Residence Rules.” On February 13, 2025, I accessed and downloaded this document at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2000/program-management/1-plan/address-list-development/resid_rules.pdf, which is archived at <https://perma.cc/X5M6-2BB5>.

3. Attached hereto as **Exhibit B** is a true and correct copy of a report available on the Census Bureau’s website that is entitled “QuickFacts: Santa Clara County, California.” On February 13, 2025, I accessed and downloaded this report at <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/santaclaracountycalifornia/PST045224>.

4. Attached hereto as **Exhibit C** is a true and correct copy of a PDF of two tables from a report published by the Migration Policy Institute entitled “Unauthorized Immigrant Population Profiles.” The two tables are entitled “National and State Estimates of the

Unauthorized Immigrant Population, 2015-19” and “National and County Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population, 2015-19.” On February 13, 2025, I reviewed the report at <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/us-immigration-policy-program-data-hub/unauthorized-immigrant-population-profiles> and I downloaded the two tables in native Microsoft Excel format at https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/datahub/Unauthorized-Profiles_ACS%202015-19_State-County-Topline-Estimates.xlsx, which is archived at <https://perma.cc/NR63-DE4A>.

5. Attached hereto as **Exhibit D** is a true and correct copy of a document published by the Census Bureau on its website and entitled “Uses of Decennial Census Programs Data in Federal Funds Distribution: Fiscal Year 2021.” On February 13, 2025, I accessed and downloaded this document from the Census Bureau website at <https://www2.census.gov/library/working-papers/2023/decennial/census-data-federal-funds-fy-2021.pdf>, which is archived at <https://perma.cc/A7FS-CJXH>.

6. Attached hereto as **Exhibit E** is a true and correct copy of a document published by the State Science & Technology Institute (SSTI) and entitled “Useful Stats: A look at the H-1B visa program by industry, employer and state.” On February 13, 2025, I accessed and downloaded this document from SSTI’s website at <https://ssti.org/blog/useful-stats-look-h-1b-visa-program-industry-employer-and-state>, which is archived at <https://perma.cc/FG5N-XKS7>.

7. Attached hereto as **Exhibit F** is a true and correct copy of a document published by the Pew Research Center and entitled “East Coast and Texas metros had the most H-1B visas for skilled workers from 2010 to 2016.” On February 13, 2025, I accessed and downloaded this document from the Pew Research Center’s website at <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/>

[2018/03/29/h-1b-visa-approvals-by-us-metro-area](https://perma.cc/BW7L-H8AR), which is archived at <https://perma.cc/BW7L-H8AR>.

8. Attached hereto as **Exhibit G** is a true and correct copy of a document entitled “The H-1B Visa Program and Its Impact on the U.S. Economy” that is dated January 2025 and published by the American Immigration Council. On February 13, 2025, I accessed and downloaded this document from the American Immigration Council’s website at https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/sites/default/files/research/25.01.03_h-1b_visa_program_fact_sheet.pdf, which is archived at <https://perma.cc/VVC3-NVT2>.

9. Attached hereto as **Exhibit H** is a true and correct copy of a report generated by the H-1B Employer Datahub, which is hosted on the website of United States Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS), a component of the United States Department of Homeland Security. On February 13, 2025, I generated and downloaded this report from the H-1B Employer Datahub at <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-and-studies/h-1b-employer-data-hub> by setting the “Petitioner State” parameter to “CA” and the “Fiscal Year” parameter to 2024 and otherwise leaving other parameters unspecified, and then selecting the “PDF” option from the download function at the bottom of the resulting table.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 14, 2025 at San José, California.



RACHEL A. NEIL

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Exhibit A

Plans and Rules for Taking the Census

Residence Rules

Facts About Census 2000 Residence Rules

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. <u>Where You Are Counted Is Important</u> | 6. <u>People With Multiple Residences</u> | 11. <u>People in Hospitals, Prisons or Other Institutions</u> |
| 2. <u>The Concept of Usual Residence</u> | 7. <u>Students</u> | 12. <u>People in Noninstitutional Group Quarters (such as migrant farmworker camps)</u> |
| 3. <u>Residence Rules</u> | 8. <u>Live-ins</u> | 13. <u>Foreign Citizens</u> |
| 4. <u>People Away on Vacation or Business</u> | 9. <u>Military or Merchant Marine Personnel in the U.S.</u> | 14. <u>U.S. Citizens Abroad</u> |
| 5. <u>People Without Housing</u> | 10. <u>Military or Merchant Marine Personnel Outside the U.S.</u> | |

1. WHERE YOU ARE COUNTED IS IMPORTANT

For Census 2000, the Census Bureau is committed to counting every person. Just as important, however, is the Census Bureau's commitment to counting every person in the correct place. The fundamental reason the decennial census is conducted is to fulfill the constitutional requirement (Article I, Section 2) to apportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states. Thus, for a fair and equitable apportionment, it is crucial that Census 2000 count people in the right place.

2. THE CONCEPT OF USUAL RESIDENCE

Planners of the first U.S. decennial census in 1790 established the concept of "usual residence" as the main principle in determining where people were to be counted. This concept has been followed in all subsequent censuses and is the guiding principle for Census 2000. Usual residence has been defined as the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's voting residence or legal residence. Also, noncitizens who are living in the United States are included, regardless of their immigration status.

Determining usual residence is easy for most people. Given our nation's wide diversity in types of living arrangements, however, the usual residence for some people is not as apparent. A few examples are people without housing,

commuter workers, snowbirds, college students, live-in nannies, military personnel, and migrant workers.

Applying the usual residence concept to real living situations means that people will not always be counted at the place where they happen to be staying on Census Day (Saturday, April 1, 2000). For example, people temporarily away from their usual residence, such as on vacation or on a business trip on Census Day, will be counted at their usual residence. People who live at more than one residence during the week, month, or year will be counted at the place where they live most of the time. People without a usual residence, however, will be counted where they are staying on Census Day.

3. RESIDENCE RULES

The Census Bureau has developed residence rules that provide instructions on where people should be counted in Census 2000. The following sections give the residence rules for people in various living situations.

4. PEOPLE AWAY ON VACATION OR BUSINESS

People temporarily away on vacation or a business trip on Census Day - Counted at their usual residence, that is, the place where they live and sleep most of the time.

5. PEOPLE WITHOUT HOUSING

People without a usual residence - Counted where they are staying on Census Day.

6. PEOPLE WITH MULTIPLE RESIDENCES

Commuter workers living away part of the week while working - Counted at the residence where they stay most of the week.

Snowbirds (people who live in one state but spend the winter in another state with a warmer climate) - Counted at the residence where they live most of the year.

Children in joint custody - Counted at the residence where they live most of the time. If time is equally divided, they are counted where they are staying on Census Day.

People who own more than one residence - Counted at the residence where they live most of the time.

7. STUDENTS

Boarding school students - Counted at their parental home rather than at the boarding school.

College students living away from home while attending college - Counted where they are living at college.

College students living at their parental home while attending college - Counted at their parental home.

8. LIVE-INS

Live-in nannies - Counted where they live most of the week.

Foster children - Counted where they are living.

Roomers or boarders - Counted where they are living.

Housemates or roommates - Counted where they are living.

9. MILITARY OR MERCHANT MARINE PERSONNEL IN THE U.S.

People in the military residing in the United States - Counted at their usual residence (the place where they live and sleep most of the time), whether it is on-base or off-base.

Crews of military vessels with a U.S. homeport - Counted at their usual onshore residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time when they are onshore) or otherwise at their vessel's homeport.

Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels engaged in inland waterway transportation - Counted at their usual onshore residence (the place where they live and sleep most of the time when they are onshore).

Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels docked in a U.S. port or sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port - Counted at their usual onshore residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time when they are onshore) or otherwise on the vessel.

10. MILITARY OR MERCHANT MARINE PERSONNEL OUTSIDE THE U.S.

People in the military assigned to military installations outside the U.S., including family members with them - Counted as part of the U.S. overseas population and not as part of the U.S. resident population.

Crews of military vessels with a homeport outside the U.S. - Counted as part of the U.S. overseas population and not as part of the U.S. resident population.

Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels docked in a foreign port, sailing from one foreign port to another foreign port, sailing from a U.S. port to a foreign port, or sailing from a foreign port to a U.S. port - Not included in the census.

11. PEOPLE IN HOSPITALS, PRISONS, OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Patients in general hospitals or wards, including newborn babies - Counted at their usual residence (the place where they live and sleep most of the time). Newborn babies are counted at the residence in which they will be living.

Patients in chronic or long-term disease hospitals or wards - Counted at the hospital or ward.

People in nursing or convalescent homes for the aged or dependent - Counted at the nursing or convalescent home.

Patients staying in hospice facilities - Counted at the hospice.

People staying in homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill; or in drug/alcohol recovery facilities - Counted at the institution.

Inmates of correctional institutions, including prisons, jails, detention centers, or halfway houses - Counted at the institution.

Children in juvenile institutions such as residential care facilities for neglected or abused children or orphanages - Counted at the institution.

Staff members living in hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, or other institutions - Counted at their usual residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time) or otherwise at the institution.

12. PEOPLE IN NONINSTITUTIONAL GROUP QUARTERS

Migrant farmworkers - Counted at their usual U.S. residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time) or otherwise at the workers' camp.

People at hostels, YMCAs/YWCAs, or public or commercial campgrounds - Counted at their usual residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time) or otherwise at the hostel, etc.

Members of religious orders living in monasteries or convents - Counted at their usual residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time) or otherwise at the monastery, etc.

People staying at Job Corps or other post-high school residential vocational training facilities - Counted at their usual residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time) or otherwise at the Job Corps Center, etc.

People at soup kitchens or mobile food vans - Counted at their usual residence if they report one (the place where they live and sleep most of the time) or otherwise at the soup kitchen, etc.

Shelters with sleeping facilities for people without housing, for abused women, or for runaway or neglected youth - Counted at the shelter.

13. FOREIGN CITIZENS

Citizens of foreign countries who have established a household or are part of an established household in the U.S. while working or studying, including family members with them - Counted at the household.

Citizens of foreign countries who are living in the U.S. at embassies, ministries, legations, or consulates - Counted at the embassy, etc.

Citizens of foreign countries temporarily traveling or visiting in the U.S. - Not included in the census.

14. U.S. CITIZENS ABROAD

U.S. citizens employed overseas as civilians by the U.S. Government, including family members with them - Counted as part of the U.S. overseas population and not as part of the U.S. resident population.

U.S. citizens not employed by the U.S. Government who are working, studying, or living overseas - Not included in the census.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division
[Questions?](#) / 1-866-758-1060


Exhibit B



QuickFacts

Santa Clara County, California

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties. Also for cities and towns with a *population of 5,000 or more*.

 Enter state, county, city, town, or zip code

-- Select a fact --



Table

All Topics			Santa Clara County, California
Population estimates, July 1, 2024, (V2024)			
NA			
PEOPLE			
Population			
Population estimates, July 1, 2024, (V2024)			
NA			
Population estimates, July 1, 2023, (V2023)			1,877,592
Population estimates base, April 1, 2020, (V2024)			NA
Population estimates base, April 1, 2020, (V2023)			1,936,279
Population, percent change - April 1, 2020 (estimates base) to July 1, 2024, (V2024)			NA
Population, percent change - April 1, 2020 (estimates base) to July 1, 2023, (V2023)			-3.0%
Population, Census, April 1, 2020			1,936,259
Population, Census, April 1, 2010			1,781,642
Age and Sex			
Persons under 5 years, percent			5.0%
Persons under 18 years, percent			19.9%
Persons 65 years and over, percent			15.4%
Female persons, percent			49.1%
Race and Hispanic Origin			
White alone, percent			49.2%
Black alone, percent (a) (a)			2.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) (a)			1.2%
Asian alone, percent (a) (a)			41.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) (a)			0.5%
Two or More Races, percent			4.4%
Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) (b)			25.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent			27.6%
Population Characteristics			
Veterans, 2019-2023			41,154
Foreign-born persons, percent, 2019-2023			41.0%
Housing			
Housing Units, July 1, 2023, (V2023)			703,949
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2019-2023			55.3%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2019-2023			\$1,382,800
Median selected monthly owner costs - with a mortgage, 2019-2023			\$4,000+
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2019-2023			\$1,083
Median gross rent, 2019-2023			\$2,814
Building Permits, 2023			5,834
Families & Living Arrangements			
Households, 2019-2023			654,467
Persons per household, 2019-2023			2.85
Living in the same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+ , 2019-2023			85.9%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2019-2023			54.7%
Computer and Internet Use			
Households with a computer, percent, 2019-2023			97.8%

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Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2019-2023	95.1%
Education	
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2019-2023	89.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2019-2023	55.9%
Health	
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2019-2023	5.0%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	4.1%
Economy	
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2019-2023	67.4%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2019-2023	60.6%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2022 (\$1,000) (c)	8,212,775
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2022 (\$1,000) (c)	30,934,071
Total transportation and warehousing receipts/revenue, 2022 (\$1,000) (c)	4,577,438
Total retail sales, 2022 (\$1,000) (c)	68,107,032
Total retail sales per capita, 2022 (c)	\$36,259
Transportation	
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2019-2023	27.0
Income & Poverty	
Median households income (in 2023 dollars), 2019-2023	\$159,674
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2023 dollars), 2019-2023	\$77,018
Persons in poverty, percent	7.6%
BUSINESSES	
Businesses	
Total employer establishments, 2022	48,879
Total employment, 2022	1,133,633
Total annual payroll, 2022 (\$1,000)	197,736,555
Total employment, percent change, 2021-2022	7.2%
Total nonemployer establishments, 2022	137,030
All employer firms, Reference year 2022	38,159
Men-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	21,359
Women-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	9,141
Minority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	17,999
Nonminority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	16,360
Veteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	773
Nonveteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2022	34,240
GEOGRAPHY	
Geography	
Population per square mile, 2020	1,499.7
Population per square mile, 2010	1,381.0
Land area in square miles, 2020	1,291.08
Land area in square miles, 2010	1,290.10
FIPS Code	06085

[About datasets used in this table](#)

Value Notes

Methodology differences may exist between data sources, and so estimates from different sources are not comparable.

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info row in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2024) refers to the final year of the series (2020 thru 2024). Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.

Users should exercise caution when comparing 2019-2023 ACS 5-year estimates to other ACS estimates. For more information, please visit the [2023 5-year ACS Comparison Guidance](#) page.

Fact Notes






- (a) Includes persons reporting only one race
- (b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
- (c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data

Value Flags

- D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
- F Fewer than 25 firms
- FN Footnote on this item in place of data
- NA Not available

- S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
- X Not applicable
- Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown
- Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest open ended distribution.
- N Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

QuickFacts data are derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Income Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.

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Measuring America's People, Places, and Economy

Exhibit C



National and State Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population, 2015-19

State	Number of Unauthorized Immigrants	State Share of the Total Unauthorized Immigrant Population
United States	11,047,000	100.0%
California	2,739,000	24.8%
Texas	1,739,000	15.7%
New York	835,000	7.6%
Florida	772,000	7.0%
New Jersey	440,000	4.0%
Illinois	425,000	3.8%
Georgia	339,000	3.1%
North Carolina	296,000	2.7%
Arizona	273,000	2.5%
Virginia	251,000	2.3%
Washington	246,000	2.2%
Maryland	225,000	2.0%
Massachusetts	209,000	1.9%
Nevada	168,000	1.5%
Colorado	162,000	1.5%
Pennsylvania	153,000	1.4%
Tennessee	128,000	1.2%
Connecticut	113,000	1.0%
Oregon	108,000	1.0%
Indiana	102,000	0.9%
Michigan	91,000	0.8%
Oklahoma	90,000	0.8%
Utah	89,000	0.8%
Ohio	89,000	0.8%
South Carolina	88,000	0.8%
Minnesota	81,000	0.7%
Wisconsin	70,000	0.6%
Louisiana	70,000	0.6%
Kansas	69,000	0.6%
New Mexico	63,000	0.6%
Alabama	62,000	0.6%
Arkansas	58,000	0.5%
Hawaii	51,000	0.5%
Missouri	50,000	0.5%
Kentucky	46,000	0.4%
Nebraska	42,000	0.4%
Iowa	37,000	0.3%
Idaho	29,000	0.3%
Mississippi	25,000	0.2%
Delaware	24,000	0.2%
Rhode Island	24,000	0.2%
District of Columbia	21,000	0.2%
New Hampshire	11,000	0.1%
Alaska	10,000	0.1%
South Dakota	7,000	0.1%
Wyoming	7,000	0.1%
North Dakota	5,000	0.0%
Maine	5,000	0.0%
West Virginia	4,000	0.0%
Montana	3,000	0.0%
Vermont	3,000	0.0%

Notes on methodology:

MPI's method uses information from the SIPP to assign legal status to noncitizens in the ACS. In the SIPP, noncitizens report whether they currently have lawful permanent resident (LPR) status—i.e., a green card. Those without LPR status may be recent refugees, temporary visitors (e.g., international students or high-skilled H-1B workers), or unauthorized immigrants. Our method maps characteristics such as country of birth, year of U.S. entry, age, gender, and educational attainment between the two surveys, and those noncitizens in the ACS who have characteristics similar to those reporting LPR status in the SIPP are coded as LPRs in the ACS. The remaining noncitizens—who are similar in characteristics to those not reporting LPR status in the SIPP—are classified as either unauthorized or legal temporary migrants, depending on whether they meet the qualifications for H-1B and the other temporary visa classifications. Estimates of unauthorized immigrants are weighted to match control totals (benchmarks) for immigrants from a set of origin countries and world regions. These control totals are calculated by subtracting the number of legal immigrants from the total of all immigrants for each country and region that are captured in the ACS data. The number of legal immigrants is estimated by adding up all legal admissions from each country and region in every year—using Department of Homeland Security administrative data—and then reducing this number to account for deaths and emigration of legal immigrants. Finally, the unauthorized immigrant population estimates are adjusted upward slightly to account for the undercount of this population in the ACS. The control totals were developed by Jennifer Van Hook. These estimates have the same sampling and coverage errors as any other survey-based estimates that rely on ACS and other Census Bureau data.

MPI's overall method was developed in consultation with James Bachmeier of Temple University and Jennifer Van Hook of The Pennsylvania State University, Population Research Institute. For more detail on the methods, see MPI, [MPI Methodology for Assigning Legal Status to Noncitizen Respondents in U.S. Census Bureau Survey Data](#)

Source: Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2015-19 American Community Survey (ACS) pooled, and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), drawing on a methodology developed in consultation with James Bachmeier of Temple University and Jennifer Van Hook of The Pennsylvania State University, Population Research Institute.



National and County Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population, 2015-19

State	County	Number of Unauthorized Immigrants	County Share of the Total Unauthorized Immigrant Population
	United States	11,047,000	100.0%
California	Los Angeles County, CA	951,000	8.6%
Texas	Harris County, TX	481,000	4.4%
Texas	Dallas County, TX	293,000	2.7%
Illinois	Cook County, IL	257,000	2.3%
California	Orange County, CA	236,000	2.1%
New York	Queens County, NY	235,000	2.1%
Arizona	Maricopa County, AZ	200,000	1.8%
Florida	Miami Dade-Monroe Counties, FL	198,000	1.8%
Massachusetts	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy,++ MA Metropolitan NECTA	173,000	1.6%
California	San Diego County, CA	169,000	1.5%
New York	Kings County, NY	154,000	1.4%
Nevada	Clark County, NV	141,000	1.3%
California	Santa Clara County, CA	134,000	1.2%
California	Riverside County, CA	132,000	1.2%
California	San Bernardino County, CA	127,000	1.1%
Florida	Broward County, FL	117,000	1.1%
New York	Bronx County, NY	115,000	1.0%
Texas	Tarrant County, TX	114,000	1.0%
California	Alameda County, CA	107,000	1.0%
Texas	Hidalgo County, TX	100,000	0.9%
Washington	King County, WA	93,000	0.8%
Florida	Palm Beach County, FL	82,000	0.7%
New York	New York County, NY	81,000	0.7%
Texas	Travis County, TX	81,000	0.7%
Texas	Bexar County, TX	80,000	0.7%
Colorado	Suburban Denver Counties,+ CO	79,000	0.7%
California	Fresno County, CA	77,000	0.7%
Georgia	Gwinnett County, GA	77,000	0.7%
Maryland	Prince George's County, MD	76,000	0.7%
Virginia	Fairfax County-Fairfax City-Falls Church City, VA	76,000	0.7%
New Jersey	Hudson County, NJ	75,000	0.7%
Maryland	Montgomery County, MD	75,000	0.7%
California	Kern County, CA	69,000	0.6%
Florida	Orange County, FL	67,000	0.6%
California	Monterey-San Benito Counties, CA	67,000	0.6%
California	Sacramento County, CA	63,000	0.6%
California	Contra Costa County, CA	63,000	0.6%
Connecticut	Fairfield County, CT	61,000	0.6%
California	Ventura County, CA	60,000	0.5%
North Carolina	Mecklenburg County, NC	58,000	0.5%
California	San Mateo County, CA	55,000	0.5%
California	San Joaquin County, CA	54,000	0.5%
New York	Westchester County, NY	54,000	0.5%
New Jersey	Essex County, NJ	52,000	0.5%
Texas	El Paso County, TX	52,000	0.5%
New Jersey	Middlesex County, NJ	52,000	0.5%
New York	Nassau County, NY	50,000	0.5%

Utah	Salt Lake County, UT	50,000	0.5%
New York	Suffolk County, NY	50,000	0.4%
Florida	Hillsborough County, FL	49,000	0.4%
Texas	Collin County, TX	48,000	0.4%
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia County, PA	47,000	0.4%
New Jersey	Union County, NJ	47,000	0.4%
California	Santa Barbara County, CA	44,000	0.4%
New Jersey	Bergen County, NJ	44,000	0.4%
California	San Francisco County, CA	43,000	0.4%
North Carolina	Wake County, NC	41,000	0.4%
California	Tulare County, CA	39,000	0.4%
Georgia	Cobb County, GA	39,000	0.4%
Texas	Fort Bend County, TX	39,000	0.4%
New Jersey	Passaic County, NJ	37,000	0.3%
Virginia	Prince William County-Manassas City-Manassas Park City, VA	36,000	0.3%
Georgia	DeKalb County, GA	36,000	0.3%
Colorado	Denver County, CO	36,000	0.3%
Texas	Cameron County, TX	36,000	0.3%
Hawaii	Honolulu County, HI	35,000	0.3%
Illinois	Lake County, IL	35,000	0.3%
Indiana	Marion County, IN	34,000	0.3%
Oklahoma	Oklahoma County, OK	34,000	0.3%
Minnesota	Hennepin County, MN	34,000	0.3%
Tennessee	Davidson County, TN	33,000	0.3%
Arizona	Pima County, AZ	33,000	0.3%
Texas	Denton County, TX	32,000	0.3%
Georgia	Fulton County, GA	32,000	0.3%
Illinois	DuPage County, IL	32,000	0.3%
Texas	Webb County, TX	31,000	0.3%
Illinois	Kane County, IL	31,000	0.3%
Louisiana	Orleans-Jefferson-Plaquemines-St. Bernard Parishes, LA	31,000	0.3%
Ohio	Franklin County, OH	29,000	0.3%
California	Stanislaus County, CA	29,000	0.3%
Florida	Lee County, FL	28,000	0.3%
Texas	Montgomery-Chambers-Liberty Counties, TX	28,000	0.3%
California	Sonoma County, CA	27,000	0.2%
Florida	Collier County, FL	27,000	0.2%
California	Merced County, CA	27,000	0.2%
Tennessee	Shelby County, TN	26,000	0.2%
Oregon	Multnomah County, OR	25,000	0.2%
Washington	Snohomish County, WA	25,000	0.2%
Oregon	Washington County, OR	24,000	0.2%
New Jersey	Mercer County, NJ	24,000	0.2%
Washington	Yakima County, WA	24,000	0.2%
Oklahoma	Tulsa County, OK	24,000	0.2%
Wisconsin	Milwaukee County, WI	23,000	0.2%
Connecticut	New Haven County, CT	22,000	0.2%
New Mexico	Bernalillo-Valencia Counties, NM	21,000	0.2%
Rhode Island	Providence County, RI	21,000	0.2%
Washington	Benton-Franklin-Walla Walla Counties, WA	21,000	0.2%
North Carolina	Durham County, NC	20,000	0.2%
Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	20,000	0.2%
Michigan	Wayne County, MI	20,000	0.2%
Florida	Duval County, FL	20,000	0.2%
Nebraska	Douglas County, NE	20,000	0.2%
California	Solano County, CA	20,000	0.2%
Washington	Pierce County, WA	19,000	0.2%
Florida	Osceola County, FL	19,000	0.2%
Nevada	Washoe County, NV	19,000	0.2%
Virginia	Loudoun County, VA	19,000	0.2%
Illinois	Will County, IL	19,000	0.2%
South Carolina	Greenville-Laurens Counties, SC	18,000	0.2%

Georgia	Hall County, GA	18,000	0.2%
Connecticut	Hartford County, CT	18,000	0.2%
Michigan	Oakland County, MI	18,000	0.2%
New Jersey	Monmouth County, NJ	17,000	0.2%
Florida	Pinellas County, FL	17,000	0.2%
Oregon	Marion County, OR	17,000	0.2%
New Jersey	Morris County, NJ	17,000	0.2%
Michigan	Kent County, MI	17,000	0.2%
California	Santa Cruz County, CA	16,000	0.1%
Utah	Utah County, UT	16,000	0.1%
South Carolina	Charleston-Berkeley-Dorchester Counties, SC	16,000	0.1%
Florida	Polk County, FL	16,000	0.1%
New York	Richmond County, NY	15,000	0.1%
Texas	Williamson County, TX	15,000	0.1%
California	Madera County, CA	15,000	0.1%
Delaware	New Castle County, DE	15,000	0.1%
North Carolina	Guilford County, NC	15,000	0.1%
New York	Rockland County, NY	14,000	0.1%
Kansas	Johnson County, KS	14,000	0.1%
New Jersey	Somerset County, NJ	14,000	0.1%
Florida	Manatee County, FL	14,000	0.1%
Kansas	Wyandotte County, KS	14,000	0.1%
Pennsylvania	Montgomery County, PA	14,000	0.1%
Kansas	Sedgwick-Butler-Harvey Counties, KS	14,000	0.1%
California	Imperial County, CA	14,000	0.1%
Virginia	Alexandria City, VA	14,000	0.1%
California	Marin County, CA	13,000	0.1%
Texas	Jefferson County, TX	13,000	0.1%
Massachusetts	Worcester,++ MA Metropolitan NECTA	13,000	0.1%
Georgia	Clayton County, GA	13,000	0.1%
North Carolina	Forsyth County, NC	13,000	0.1%
Maryland	Baltimore City, MD	13,000	0.1%
Arizona	Yuma County, AZ	13,000	0.1%
Idaho	Ada-Canyon-Gem-Owyhee-Payette-Washington Counties, ID	13,000	0.1%
Arkansas	Washington County, AR	13,000	0.1%
Texas	Galveston County, TX	13,000	0.1%
New Jersey	Camden County, NJ	12,000	0.1%
California	Yolo County, CA	12,000	0.1%
Virginia	Arlington County, VA	12,000	0.1%
Kentucky	Jefferson County, KY	12,000	0.1%
California	Kings County, CA	12,000	0.1%
Pennsylvania	Chester County, PA	12,000	0.1%
Texas	Brazoria County, TX	12,000	0.1%
New Mexico	Dona Ana County, NM	12,000	0.1%
Minnesota	Ramsey County, MN	12,000	0.1%
Washington	Clark County, WA	12,000	0.1%
Florida	Seminole County, FL	11,000	0.1%
Wisconsin	Dane County, WI	11,000	0.1%
Arkansas	Benton County, AR	11,000	0.1%
Alabama	Jefferson County, AL	11,000	0.1%
Pennsylvania	Lehigh-Northampton-Carbon Counties, PA	11,000	0.1%
Missouri	Jackson County, MO	11,000	0.1%
New Jersey	Ocean County, NJ	11,000	0.1%
Georgia	Forsyth County, GA	11,000	0.1%
Texas	Nueces County, TX	11,000	0.1%
Alabama	Madison-Marshall-Limestone Counties, AL	11,000	0.1%
Ohio	Hamilton County, OH	11,000	0.1%
Maryland	Anne Arundel County, MD	11,000	0.1%
Kentucky	Fayette County, KY	10,000	0.1%
Missouri	St. Louis County, MO	10,000	0.1%
Texas	Brazos County, TX	10,000	0.1%
New Jersey	Atlantic County, NJ	10,000	0.1%

Iowa	Polk County, IA	10,000	0.1%
New Jersey	Cumberland-Salem Counties, NJ	10,000	0.1%
California	Sutter-Yuba Counties, CA	10,000	0.1%
Colorado	El Paso-Teller Counties, CO	10,000	0.1%
Hawaii	Maui-Kalawao-Kauai Counties, HI	10,000	0.1%
Louisiana	East Baton Rouge Parish, LA	9,000	0.1%
Washington	Grant-Kittitas Counties, WA	9,000	0.1%
Ohio	Cuyahoga County, OH	9,000	0.1%
Virginia	Richmond City, VA	9,000	0.1%
Georgia	Whitfield County, GA	9,000	0.1%
New York	Orange County, NY	9,000	0.1%
Texas	McLennan County, TX	9,000	0.1%
Texas	Bell County, TX	9,000	0.1%
Pennsylvania	Allegheny County, PA	9,000	0.1%
Pennsylvania	Bucks County, PA	9,000	0.1%
Massachusetts	New Bedford-Barnstable Town,++ MA Metropolitan NECTA	9,000	0.1%
California	Napa County, CA	9,000	0.1%
Virginia	Chesterfield County, VA	9,000	0.1%
Texas	Austin-Matagorda-Waller-Warton-Colorado Counties, TX	8,000	0.1%
Virginia	Henrico County, VA	8,000	0.1%
Florida	St Lucie County, FL	8,000	0.1%
California	San Luis Obispo County, CA	8,000	0.1%
Maryland	Howard County, MD	8,000	0.1%
Florida	Sarasota County, FL	8,000	0.1%
Pennsylvania	Delaware County, PA	8,000	0.1%
Georgia	Cherokee County, GA	8,000	0.1%
Illinois	McHenry County, IL	8,000	0.1%
Tennessee	Hamilton County, TN	8,000	0.1%
South Carolina	Horry County, SC	8,000	0.1%
Indiana	Lake County, IN	8,000	0.1%
Tennessee	Knox-Anderson-Union Counties, TN	8,000	0.1%
North Carolina	Johnston County, NC	8,000	0.1%
Texas	Potter County, TX	8,000	0.1%
Florida	Lake-Sumter Counties, FL	8,000	0.1%
Texas	Smith County, TX	8,000	0.1%
Arkansas	Pulaski County, AR	7,000	0.1%
Indiana	Elkhart County, IN	7,000	0.1%
Texas	Ector County, TX	7,000	0.1%
Illinois	Winnebago-Boone Counties, IL	7,000	0.1%
Florida	Pasco County, FL	7,000	0.1%
New Jersey	Burlington County, NJ	7,000	0.1%
North Carolina	Union-Anson Counties, NC	7,000	0.1%
Pennsylvania	Berks County, PA	7,000	0.1%
Tennessee	Rutherford County, TN	7,000	0.1%
California	Placer County, CA	7,000	0.1%
Minnesota	Dakota County, MN	7,000	0.1%
New Mexico	Santa Fe County, NM	7,000	0.1%
South Carolina	Beaufort-Jasper Counties, SC	7,000	0.1%
Florida	Brevard County, FL	7,000	0.1%
Texas	Hays County, TX	7,000	0.1%
Oregon	Clackamas County, OR	7,000	0.1%
Virginia	Virginia Beach City, VA	6,000	0.1%
New York	Erie County, NY	6,000	0.1%
New York	Monroe County, NY	6,000	0.1%
Indiana	Tippecanoe County, IN	6,000	0.1%
Utah	Weber County, UT	6,000	0.1%
Michigan	Washtenaw County, MI	6,000	0.1%
Florida	Volusia County, FL	6,000	0.1%
Maryland	Frederick County, MD	6,000	0.1%
New York	Dutchess County, NY	6,000	0.1%
Florida	Alachua County, FL	6,000	0.1%
Ohio	Butler County, OH	6,000	0.1%

Oregon	Lane County, OR	6,000	0.1%
South Carolina	Richland County, SC	6,000	0.1%
Hawaii	Hawaii County, HI	6,000	0.1%
Illinois	Champaign County, IL	6,000	0.1%
Ohio	Montgomery County, OH	6,000	0.1%
Georgia	Chatham County, GA	6,000	0.1%
Texas	Midland County, TX	5,000	0.0%
Indiana	Allen County, IN	5,000	0.0%
Texas	Lubbock County, TX	5,000	0.0%
Nebraska	Lancaster County, NE	5,000	0.0%
Massachusetts	Springfield,++ MA Metropolitan NECTA	5,000	0.0%
Texas	Ellis County, TX	5,000	0.0%
Michigan	Macomb County, MI	5,000	0.0%
Minnesota	Anoka County, MN	5,000	0.0%
South Carolina	Spartanburg County, SC	5,000	0.0%
New York	Albany County, NY	5,000	0.0%
New York	Sullivan-Ulster Counties, NY	5,000	0.0%
New York	Onondaga-Cayuga Counties, NY	5,000	0.0%
Washington	Whatcom County, WA	5,000	0.0%
Connecticut	New London County, CT	5,000	0.0%
Texas	Gregg County, TX	5,000	0.0%
Indiana	St. Joseph County, IN	4,000	0.0%
Florida	Marion County, FL	4,000	0.0%
Massachusetts	Providence-Fall River-Warwick,++ MA Metropolitan NECTA	4,000	0.0%
Pennsylvania	Luzerne-Columbia Counties, PA	4,000	0.0%
Indiana	Hamilton-Boone Counties, IN	4,000	0.0%
North Carolina	Orange County, NC	4,000	0.0%
Missouri	St. Louis City, MO	4,000	0.0%
Texas	Kaufman County, TX	4,000	0.0%
Colorado	Larimer County, CO	4,000	0.0%
Florida	Leon County, FL	4,000	0.0%
California	Butte County, CA	4,000	0.0%
Michigan	Ingham County, MI	4,000	0.0%
Washington	Spokane County, WA	3,000	0.0%
Pennsylvania	Dauphin County, PA	3,000	0.0%
Ohio	Summit County, OH	3,000	0.0%
New York	Tompkins County, NY	3,000	0.0%
Texas	Wichita County, TX	3,000	0.0%
Texas	Johnson County, TX	2,000	0.0%
Texas	Guadalupe County, TX	2,000	0.0%

+ Includes the following Colorado counties: Adams, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Douglas, Elbert, Gilpin, and Jefferson, as well as portions of Arapahoe, Boulder, and Weld counties

++ NECTAs refer to New England City and Town Areas, geographic entities defined by the U.S. Census Bureau for use as alternatives to counties in the six-state New England region

Notes on methodology:

MPI's method uses information from the SIPP to assign legal status to noncitizens in the ACS. In the SIPP, noncitizens report whether they currently have lawful permanent resident (LPR) status—i.e., a green card. Those without LPR status may be recent refugees, temporary visitors (e.g., international students or high-skilled H-1B workers), or unauthorized immigrants. Our method maps characteristics such as country of birth, year of U.S. entry, age, gender, and educational attainment between the two surveys, and those noncitizens in the ACS who have characteristics similar to those reporting LPR status in the SIPP are coded as LPRs in the ACS. The remaining noncitizens—who are similar in characteristics to those not reporting LPR status in the SIPP—are classified as either unauthorized or legal temporary migrants, depending on whether they meet the qualifications for H-1B and the other temporary visa classifications. Estimates of unauthorized immigrants are weighted to match control totals (benchmarks) for immigrants from a set of origin countries and world regions. These control totals are calculated by subtracting the number of legal immigrants from the total of all immigrants for each country and region that are captured in the ACS data. The number of legal immigrants is estimated by adding up all legal admissions from each country and region in every year—using Department of Homeland Security administrative data—and then reducing this number to account for deaths and emigration of legal immigrants. Finally, the unauthorized immigrant population estimates are adjusted upward slightly to account for the undercount of this population in the ACS. The control totals were developed by Jennifer Van Hook. These estimates have the same sampling and coverage errors as any other survey-based estimates that rely on ACS and other Census Bureau data.

MPI's overall method was developed in consultation with James Bachmeier of Temple University and Jennifer Van Hook of The Pennsylvania State University, Population Research Institute. For more detail on the methods, see MPI, [MPI Methodology for Assigning Legal Status to Noncitizen Respondents in U.S. Census Bureau Survey Data](#)

Source: Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2015-19 American Community Survey (ACS) pooled, and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), drawing on a methodology developed in consultation with James Bachmeier of Temple University and Jennifer Van Hook of The Pennsylvania State University, Population Research Institute.

Exhibit D

Uses of Decennial Census Programs Data in Federal Funds Distribution: Fiscal Year 2021

By Ceci Villa Ross

Released June 2023



Acknowledgements

Ceci A. Villa Ross prepared this working paper. **Donna M. Daily**, Chief of the American Community Survey Office, reviewed and provided overall guidance.

In partnership with the George Washington Institute for Public Policy at George Washington University, **Dr. Andrew Reamer** provided guidance to validate the inventory of programs and the alignment of those programs to Decennial Census Programs data. Dr. Reamer has extensive expertise on this topic through the Counting for Dollars project, and more specifically, the nationwide analysis of the Comprehensive Accounting of Census-Guided Federal Spending (FY2017) (Reamer 2019).

The Decennial Census Programs are under the direction of **Deborah Stempowski**, Associate Director for Decennial Census Programs. Other individuals from the Census Bureau who contributed to the working paper include **Marisa Hotchkiss**, **David Raglin**, **Robert C. Sawyer**, **Gregory Mills**, and **Andres Mojica**.

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1. Introduction

Illustrating the value of accurate Census Bureau data increases the likelihood of participation in a census or survey. According to the 2020 Census Barriers, Attitudes, and Motivators Study (CBAMS) Survey Report, the data from the 2020 CBAMS survey found that “funding for public services—such as hospitals, schools, and roads—is a key motivator.” The report further states that, “participants might be persuaded of the importance and purpose of the census if they make the connection between completing a census form and the possibility of an increase in funding or support for their community, notably in support of critical community institutions, organizations, and services. In turn, this may boost self-response for the 2020 Census.” (McGeeney, 2019)

In 2017, while actively preparing for the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau released a working paper that found that more than \$675 billion in federal funds were distributed in whole or in part using Decennial Census Programs data in fiscal year 2015. (Hotchkiss, 2017).

The amount of federal funds distributed using Decennial Census Programs data is frequently used to illustrate the value of accurate Census Bureau data to the public to encourage timely survey and census responses; therefore, the Census Bureau continues to evaluate how vital the data are to federal assistance programs across the country and the continued importance of responding to the decennial census as well as the American Community Survey (ACS).

For this analysis, the Census Bureau built on the previous working paper and, in partnership with the George Washington Institute for Public Policy at George Washington University and Dr. Andrew Reamer, documents an updated estimate of the allocation of federal funds distributed in whole or in part using Decennial Census Programs data. This paper finds that 353 assistance listings used Decennial Census Programs data in whole or in part to distribute more than \$2.8 trillion in funds during fiscal year 2021. It is important to note, the Census Bureau itself does not distribute any federal funds, nor determine the amount or allocation of federal funding for any program, nor does the Census Bureau determine how data are used by federal programs or in any particular funding formulas. However, the Decennial Census Programs data are often a critical information source for entities to distribute and determine federal funding for hundreds of assistance programs.

The work of the Census Bureau is valuable to an endless number of uses and users (see Appendix B). Participating in a Census Bureau census or survey can make a difference in the amount of federal funding federal assistance programs allocate across the country. While the inventory of programs that use Decennial Census Programs data shifts each fiscal year, this paper demonstrates how critical the data can be to the infrastructure of our communities.

2. Scope

This section defines the scope of this report, including: the types of federal assistance covered and not covered; the datasets from Decennial Census Programs and related programs, used to guide the distribution of financial assistance; and the Census Bureau datasets not included in this analysis.

Types of Federal Financial Assistance Covered

The federal government provides a wide array of financial assistance to eligible state, local, and tribal governments, organizations, households, and individuals. The *Annual Publication of Assistance Listings* organized federal domestic assistance programs into seven categories: Formula Grants, Project Grants, Direct Payments for Specified Use, Direct Payments with Unrestricted Use, Direct Loans, Guaranteed/Insured Loans, and Insurance.

This report identifies federal financial assistance programs that use data from, or derived from, Decennial Census Programs to guide the distribution of their funds. It should be noted that the Census Bureau does not play any role in determining how its data are used to distribute federal funding for any program, nor does the Census Bureau itself actually allocate or distribute any federal funds.

While federal tax credit, procurement, and regulatory programs also directly or indirectly use Decennial Census Program data, these types of programs are not within the scope of this report's analysis. Appendix B provides information on these additional types of census-guided federal programs.

Uses of Decennial Census Programs Data to Guide Federal Financial Assistance

Federal financial assistance programs use Decennial Census Programs data to guide funds distribution in any of three ways:

- **Definition of eligible recipients.** Many programs use data derived from Decennial Census Programs to define the characteristics of geographic areas, state and local governments, and populations eligible to receive funds.
- **Variables in funds allocation formulas.** Many programs use data derived from Decennial Census Programs as variables in the formulas used to determine the allocation of funds to eligible recipients.
- **Applicant selection criteria.** Several competitive financial assistance programs use data derived from Decennial Census Programs to specify criteria by which the sponsoring agency will rank and select award recipients.

Examples of common program uses of data derived from Decennial Census Programs in federal allocations are described below:

1. **Use of a population threshold to determine eligibility or allocate funds.** Some programs use a population count or estimate as a factor in determining eligibility or allocating funds. For example, the U.S. Department of Transportation's Urbanized Area Formula Grants Program uses population to define eligible areas (incorporated areas with a population of 50,000 or more) and as part of the formula that determines how funding is apportioned for areas of 50,000 to 199,999 in population (Urbanized Area Formula Grants, 2022).

2. **Use of population, demographic and/or housing characteristics to determine eligibility or allocate funds.** Some programs use population, demographic, economic, and/or housing characteristics in formulas used to determine eligibility or calculate allocations. For example:
 - a. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant Program "determines the amount of each entitlement grantee's annual funding allocation by a statutory dual formula which uses several objective measures of community needs, including the extent of poverty, population, housing overcrowding, age of housing and population growth lag in relationship to other metropolitan areas." (Community Development Block Grants, 2022)
 - b. The Medical Assistance Program, or Medicaid, allocates funds to states based on the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which in turn is based on state per capita income (state personal income divided by state population) as calculated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) (Financing, 2022).
 - c. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) will waive the 3-month time limit for receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits in areas with an unemployment rate of 10 percent or more (a statistic derived from Decennial Census Programs numbers).

Decennial Census Programs Data

For the purposes of this analysis, Decennial Census Programs data include data produced by the decennial census, the ACS, and geographic programs supporting the decennial census and ACS.

Since 1790, a census of the U.S. population has been conducted every ten years for the purposes of apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives, as required by Article 1, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution. At the suggestion of Representative James Madison, Congress amended the Census Act of 1790 to gather data on the characteristics of the nation's population for the purposes of what today would be called "evidence-based policymaking":

Mr. Madison observed that they had now an opportunity of obtaining the most useful information for those who should hereafter be called upon to legislate for their country if this bill was extended so as to embrace some other objects besides the bare enumeration of the inhabitants; it would enable them to adapt the public measures to the particular circumstances of the community. To know the various interests of the United States, it was necessary that the description of the several classes into which the community was divided, should be accurately known; on this knowledge the legislature might proceed to make a proper provision for the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests, but without it they could never make their provisions in due proportion.

This kind of information, he observed, all legislatures had wished for; but this kind of information had never been obtained in any country. He wished, therefore, to avail himself of the present opportunity of accomplishing so valuable a purpose. If the plan was pursued in taking every future census, it would give them an opportunity of marking the progress of the society and distinguishing the growth of every interest. This would furnish ground for many useful calculations . . .¹

Each decennial census between 1790 and 1930 asked each household a list of questions beyond that needed for "bare enumeration" and this list has grown over the decades. For the 1940 and 1950 censuses, the Census Bureau only asked some of these questions to a relatively small percentage of

¹ Cong. Register, III, 167–68, January 25, 1790. Obtained from <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/01-13-02-0009>.

households. Between the 1960 Census and 2000 Census, the large majority of addresses received a “short” form of about ten questions, while the remaining addresses received a much more detailed “long” form. For example, the 2000 Census short form collected basic demographic and housing information (i.e., age, race, ethnicity, sex, relationship to the householder, and tenure of occupied housing units) to be used for apportionment and redistricting; the 2000 Census long form, sent to one – in six households, collected and published social, housing, and economic information (i.e., educational attainment, disability status, employment status, income, and housing costs) at the level of census tracts and block groups to plan and determine funds for a wide array of federal, state, local, and tribal programs.

The high value of the long form data for federal programs and other public purposes motivated Congress to direct the Census Bureau to collect these data on a continuous basis. Since 2005, these data have been collected monthly (and released annually) through the ACS.² This innovation (the fourth iteration of Madison’s idea) enabled the 2010 Census to be a short-form-only census. Decoupling the collection of short- and long-form data allowed the Census Bureau to focus decennial census efforts on the constitutional requirements to produce a count of the population, while employing technology in both the decennial census and the ACS to improve efficiencies and improve accuracy. The result has been the dissemination of more current and detailed information every year.

The Decennial Census Programs—composed of the decennial census and the ACS—provides the apportionment count and basic demographic information through the “short-form-only” decennial census and a far more detailed portrait of the nation’s communities and neighborhoods through the ACS. The ACS program is the only data gathering effort that collects information from enough people and housing units to produce data for every geographic area recognized by the Census Bureau, particularly small areas and population groups.

The data collected by the decennial census includes the number of people in each housing unit, as well as those living in group quarters facilities (college and university housing, military barracks, nursing homes, prisons, etc.) and in transitory or outdoor locations. Data are aggregated into national population counts and characteristics and population counts and characteristics by geography (urban/rural, state, county, census tract, block, etc.). Important outputs of each decennial census are new geographic delineations, boundaries, and classifications.

The Census Bureau also delineates geographic areas after each decennial census by applying local input and specified criteria to decennial census data. While geospatial data are necessary for any program or formula analyzing decennial census data below the national level, the geographic concepts themselves are also used in federal funding. For example, the urban/rural classification is an important part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs designed to serve rural areas.³

² Between 1996 and 2004, the Census Bureau carried out pathbreaking research and testing that made conducting the ACS feasible. See, for example, information in the first ACS field test in 1996. (https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/1998/acs/1998_Love_01.html)

³ The Rural Community Connect program’s proposed funded service area is within an eligible Rural Area, or areas, which means “any area, as confirmed by the most recent decennial census of the United States (decennial census), which is not located within: (1) A city, town, or incorporated area that has a population of greater than 20,000 inhabitants; or (2) An urbanized area contiguous and adjacent to a city or town that has a population of greater than 50,000 inhabitants, and which excludes certain populations pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 1991(a)(13)(H) and (I). For

While the most notable uses of decennial census data are the provision of population data for the apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives and the delineation of boundaries for congressional districts, state legislative districts, school districts, and voting precincts, many other public and private uses of Decennial Census Programs data have grown over the decades. Such uses of Decennial Census Programs data include, for example, the allocation of federal financial assistance; enforcement of voting rights and civil rights legislation; determination of the sampling frames for many surveys sponsored by government agencies (e.g., Current Population Survey) and the private sector (e.g., Nielsen); controls used in the production of important demographic and economic models and indices; private sector investments in places and people; and private sector decisions about the goods and services provided in disparate communities

Related Programs

This report also includes funding allocations made using data related to the Decennial Census Program data, e.g., to determine eligibility, funds allocation, sampling frames, and control and weight estimates.

The Census Bureau

Urban-Rural Classification

The Census Bureau's urban-rural classification is a delineation of geographic areas, identifying both individual urban areas and the rural area of the nation. The Census Bureau's urban areas represent densely developed territory, and encompass residential, commercial, and other nonresidential urban land uses. The Census Bureau delineates urban areas after each decennial census by applying specified criteria to decennial census and other data. The rural area encompasses all population, housing, and territory not included within an urban area. Classification of urban or rural determines eligibility for many USDA, HUD, and HHS financial assistance programs.

Population Estimates Program (PEP)

The Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program (PEP) produces annual estimates of the population nationally and for state and county geographies. The PEP uses measures of population change, such as births, deaths, and net migration, and adds this change to the most recent decennial census data to provide annual time series estimates of population and housing units. These estimates are used as population controls for the ACS and other federal surveys (Population Estimates Program, 2021).

Income and Poverty Estimates

The Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) of the CPS is the official source of income and poverty estimates for the nation. The Census Bureau also reports poverty data from several other major household surveys and programs. The ACS provides single and multiyear poverty estimates for small geographic areas; the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) provides longitudinal estimates; and the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program provides model-based poverty estimates for school districts, counties, and states (About Poverty, 2022). Federal assistance programs are not required to use the official ASEC poverty measures, but the majority of poverty estimates sourced, including those published in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) poverty guidelines, are from a dataset that uses Decennial Census Programs data in some way (Poverty Guidelines, 2022).

purposes of the definition of rural area, an urbanized area means a densely populated territory as defined in the most recent decennial census" (Community Connect Grants, 2022).

The Bureau of Economic Analysis

State Per Capita Income

State per capita income (PCI) estimates from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) use PEP for the denominator (population) and use census-derived data “to compensate for differences in definitions, coverage, timing, and geographic detail” in the numerator (personal income), e.g., using the ACS to adjust earnings by place of work to earnings by place of residence. The formula for Medicaid reimbursement to states is based on the latest three-year average of each state’s PCI. (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2021).

The Office of Management and Budget

Statistical Area Delineation

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delineates metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas according to published standards based on decennial census program data. In general, a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area is comprised of a core geographic area with a substantial population nucleus and adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. The most current vintage of these delineations uses decennial census, ACS, and PEP data (Metropolitan and Micropolitan, 2021).

The Bureau of Labor Statistics

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program is a federal-state cooperative effort in which monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment are prepared for over 7,500 areas. The concepts and definitions underlying LAUS data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey that is the source of the national unemployment rate. State monthly model-based estimates are controlled in “real time” to sum to national monthly employment and unemployment estimates from the CPS. These models combine current and historical data from the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, and state unemployment insurance (UI) systems.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services and is used by federal financial assistance programs to adjust eligibility criteria and monetary benefits. The market basket for the CPI is based on the Census Bureau’s Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES), a nationwide household survey that provides information on the range of consumers’ expenditures as well as their incomes and demographic characteristics. Similar to the CPS, the CES sampling frame and population controls are derived using Decennial Census Programs data. In addition, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) uses the CES to apply its expenditure weights (Consumer Expenditures and Income: Overview, 2022).

Other Agencies

Numerous other federal program agencies develop datasets derived from Decennial Census Programs data, particularly the ACS, to guide funds allocation for particular programs. Examples of agencies and their programs include:

- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)—Area Median Income, Income Limits, Fair Market Rent, Annual Adjustment Factors, Difficult Development Areas, Qualified Census Tracts
- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)—Federal Medical Assistance Percentage, Geographic Practice Cost Index, Child Population Growth Factor
- Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)—Index of Medical Underservice, Medically Underserved Populations, Medically Underserved Areas, Health Professions Shortage Areas
- Department of Treasury, Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund—CDFI Investment Areas, Qualified Opportunity Zones, Low-Income Communities, Persistent Poverty Counties, Low-Income Targeted Populations
- Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (ETA)—Labor Surplus Areas, Areas of Substantial Unemployment, Lower Living Standard Income Level

Census Bureau Data Programs Not Included

This analysis focuses on the uses of Decennial Census Programs data to guide the allocation of federal financial assistance. As such, it does not cover the uses of data collected by the Census Bureau from businesses and governments for such purposes, e.g., data from the Economic Census (the official five-year measure of American business and the economy); the monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys sent to firms in all sectors; the Census of Governments (a census which identifies the scope and nature of the nation's state and local government sector including public finance, public employment, and classifications); and the Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances.

3. Methodology

Fiscal Year

Fiscal year 2021 was chosen for this analysis as the most current fiscal data universally available on USAspending.gov as well as across agency websites and documentation, making comparisons more consistent. Though fiscal year 2022 estimates are available on USAspending.com, due to limitations in the consistency of expenditure reporting by agencies, other sources must be used and those sources had not been updated at the time of publishing this paper.

Program Identification

Identification of the federal financial assistance programs included in this report was carried out in the following phases:

1. **Review of programs in 2017 report.** The 132 programs listed in the Uses of Census Bureau Data in Federal Funds Distribution paper issued in September 2017 were reviewed in sam.gov to ascertain if they still exist, are providing funds, and are using Census Bureau data in the funds distribution. Eight programs from the 2017 inventory did not appear to be currently distributing funds. (See Table 4.)
2. **Examine other candidate programs.** Since the release of the 2017 working paper, the Census Bureau conducted an examination of other programs, including new programs, which were identified by using machine learning techniques. This involved using Python and open-source packages to perform natural language processing. Then modeling techniques such as logistic regression, random forest, and support vector machine algorithms were used to determine if there were other possible programs that were using Census Bureau data. Additionally, in partnership with the George Washington Institute for Public Policy at George Washington University and Dr. Andrew Reamer, the inventory of programs in the “Counting for Dollars 2020: The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds,” April 2020, were examined for inclusion.
3. **Examine additional sources of program information.** In cases where the sam.gov assistance listing descriptions did not provide adequate information, or where conflicting information about funds distributed was discovered, alternative sources of information were examined. These alternative sources include statutory, administrative, and regulatory language, program websites, methodological and other technical documentation, and budget documents and requests.
4. **Finalize program list.** The final list of 353 programs was prepared on the basis of the above steps. Compared to the 2017 program list, 229 additional programs have been included in this report. (See Table 3.)

Some programs provide information about how these funding decisions are made with clear citations that reference a specific dataset. Others cite a generic data element, such as “income” that may be reasonably sourced from many different statistical and/or administrative datasets. If a data source cannot be easily determined, but a reasonable assumption can be made that the program uses Census Bureau data, it is included.

Federal Spending Data Sources

USAspending.gov, the official source of U.S. government spending data maintained by the Department of Treasury, is the primary source of funds estimates for this analysis.⁴ The System for Award Management (sam.gov), “the authoritative source for domestic assistance and other federal awards” maintained by the General Services Administration (GSA), is the source for information on each federal program, including eligibility and whether funding is guided by formulas, (*Annual Publication of Assistance Listings*, 2021)⁵. For those programs for which USAspending.gov data are incomplete, awards estimates are drawn from alternative sources, including sam.gov, department budget requests, department websites, and reports from the Congressional Research Service and the Government Accountability Office.

⁴ The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) requires information on federal financial assistance awards of more than \$25,000 to be publicly available on USAspending.gov to give the public access to detailed information about how their tax dollars are spent. Federal agencies are required to report these details to the Department of the Treasury, and, to further the transparency efforts of the FFATA, on May 9, 2015, the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (DATA) was enacted (About USAspending.gov, 2022). The data elements most crucial to this analysis are the fiscal year 2021 funds using the July 8, 2022, file on USAspending.gov.

⁵ Note: Three financial assistance programs also require a matching payment from state governments the size of which is determined in part by Decennial Census Programs data. The nature and magnitude of these matching payments are described in Appendix B.

4. Limitations

The data quality of USAspending.gov has improved after two mandated reviews in 2017 and 2019 by the Government Accountability Office (GAO). In 2021 the GAO found that “most agencies currently meet data submission deadlines and more of the submitted data are complete, and the budgetary data on the site are largely consistent.” However, the GAO did find that “improvements need to be made regarding the consistency of award data with agency records and the disclosure of data limitations.”

Additionally, there are inconsistencies between USAspending.gov and sam.gov. Differences between the estimates may be methodological, as some sources aggregate awards received under specific assistance programs, while others cite enacted budgets for programs.

As a result of these data quality and comparability issues, program spending figures in this paper should be considered as best approximations.

5. Results

Table 1 shows the fiscal year 2021 funds distributed using Census Bureau data. The 353 programs are ranked by the fiscal year 2021 funding, from largest to smallest. The newly included (i.e., not included in the fiscal year 2015 estimate) programs are in bold. Several of these programs existed before fiscal year 2015 but were not included in the 2017 paper.

Table 1: Federal Assistance Distribution Using Decennial Census Programs Data in Fiscal Year 2021

Assistance Listing Number ¹	Program Name	Federal Executive Department or Agency ²	Fiscal Year 2021 Funds	
Federal Assistance Listings Total			\$2,853,307,370,147	
93.778	Medical Assistance Program	HHS	\$568,115,846,349	
93.774	Medicare Part B—Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance	HHS	\$395,915,112,082	
21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	USDT	\$350,824,555,169	
93.773	Medicare Part A—Medicare Hospital Insurance	HHS	\$326,389,294,515	
84.425	Education Stabilization Fund	ED	\$231,827,196,664	
10.551	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	USDA	\$135,746,808,179	
93.770	Medicare Part D—Prescription Drug Coverage	HHS	\$98,097,289,508	
93.498	Provider Relief Fund	HHS	\$79,480,343,511	
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction	DOT	\$60,451,795,865	
96.006	Supplemental Security Income	SSA	\$55,717,174,587	
93.575	Child Care and Development Block Grant	HHS	\$50,886,159,795	
59.012	7(a) Loan Guarantees	SBA	\$34,889,257,318	*
21.023	Emergency Rental Assistance Program	USDT	\$33,922,046,617	
84.063	Federal Pell Grant Program	ED	\$27,907,240,097	
10.555	National School Lunch Program	USDA	\$27,104,136,942	
14.871	Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	HUD	\$26,927,044,439	
14.228	Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	HUD	\$25,884,247,508	
20.507	Federal Transit Formula Grants	DOT	\$20,549,164,724	
93.767	Children's Health Insurance Program	HHS	\$18,166,407,569	
93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	HHS	\$18,117,088,073	
84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	ED	\$16,402,935,218	
84.027	Special Education Grants to States	ED	\$15,539,803,303	
14.195	Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program	HUD	\$13,344,873,443	
93.600	Head Start	HHS	\$11,938,353,035	
93.596	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund	HHS	\$10,400,369,306	

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Source: USAspending.gov Assistance Data (fiscal year 2021), sam.gov (2021)

1. Assistance Listing Number is a five-digit identification number, the first two digits identifies the federal agency and the last three are assigned in numeric sequence.
2. Federal Executive Department or Agency acronyms are listed in Appendix A.

*For these programs, a USAspending.gov estimate was not available and an estimate from sam.gov was used.

**For this program, a USAspending.gov or sam.gov estimates were not available. The Election Assistance Commission's 2021 Grant Expenditure Report was used (Election Assistance Commission, July 2022).

*** The FFATA requires awards of more than \$25,000 to be publicly available on USAspending.gov; however, for this program it was reported below \$25,000. The sam.gov estimate was used per the guidance of the program manager for the State Rural Hospital Flexibility Program.

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*****For this program, a USAspending.gov or sam.gov estimate was not available. An estimate from the FY2021 Administration for Children and Families Operating Plan was used.

Assistance Listing Number ¹	Program Name	Federal Executive Department or Agency ²	Fiscal Year 2021 Funds	
21.026	Homeowner Assistance Fund	USDT	\$10,037,161,817	
93.568	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	HHS	\$9,818,029,376	
17.225	Unemployment Insurance	DOL	\$8,867,601,955	
59.041	504 Certified Development Loans	SBA	\$7,473,072,000	*
93.224	Health Center Program (Community Health Centers, Migrant Health Centers, Health Care for the Homeless, and Public Housing Primary Care)	HHS	\$7,459,226,048	
93.640	Basic Health Program (Affordable Care Act)	HHS	\$6,928,339,370	
10.557	WIC Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	USDA	\$6,820,514,731	
14.239	Home Investment Partnerships Program	HUD	\$6,524,268,745	
93.658	Foster Care Title IV-E	HHS	\$6,030,341,491	
14.850	Public and Indian Housing	HUD	\$5,608,860,107	
93.959	Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	HHS	\$4,957,369,369	
14.218	Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	HUD	\$4,764,107,106	
10.850	Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	USDA	\$4,411,859,000	*
93.527	Grants for New and Expanded Services under the Health Center Program	HHS	\$3,958,219,759	
20.500	Federal Transit Capital Investment Grants	DOT	\$3,880,102,852	
93.958	Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services	HHS	\$3,846,725,496	
93.659	Adoption Assistance	HHS	\$3,685,669,536	
10.566	Nutrition Assistance For Puerto Rico	USDA	\$3,609,141,112	
32.002	Universal Service Fund—High Cost	FCC	\$3,594,748,504	
84.126	Rehabilitation Services Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States	ED	\$3,537,305,521	
20.525	State of Good Repair Grants Program	DOT	\$3,079,980,260	
14.872	Public Housing Capital Fund	HUD	\$2,872,600,404	
14.231	Emergency Solutions Grant Program	HUD	\$2,626,480,732	
10.553	School Breakfast Program	USDA	\$2,349,000,000	*
14.267	Continuum of Care Program	HUD	\$2,319,540,104	
84.367	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (formerly Improving Teacher Quality State Grants)	ED	\$2,111,040,954	
10.768	Business and Industry Loan Guarantees	USDA	\$2,021,876,370	*
93.045	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	HHS	\$1,791,921,864	
66.458	Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds	EPA	\$1,707,200,820	
93.667	Social Services Block Grant	HHS	\$1,611,664,261	
20.509	Formula Grants for Rural Areas and Tribal Transit Program	DOT	\$1,604,770,058	
84.048	Career and Technical Education—Basic Grants to States	ED	\$1,312,915,303	

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Source: USAspending.gov Assistance Data (fiscal year 2021), sam.gov (2021)

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Assistance Listing Number ¹	Program Name	Federal Executive Department or Agency ²	Fiscal Year 2021 Funds	
84.287	Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	ED	\$1,241,385,751	
84.424	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	ED	\$1,193,858,770	
32.009	Emergency Connectivity Fund Program	FCC	\$1,186,623,743	
20.526	Buses and Bus Facilities Formula, Competitive, and Low or No Emissions Programs	DOT	\$1,138,846,886	
97.067	Homeland Security Grant Program	DHS	\$1,135,000,000	
17.278	WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	DOL	\$1,069,613,310	
97.022	Flood Insurance	DHS	\$1,053,653,343	
10.511	Smith-Lever Funding (Various Programs)	USDA	\$992,570,401	
11.307	Economic Adjustment Assistance	DOC	\$979,074,330	
14.867	Indian Housing Block Grants	HUD	\$972,992,308	
93.044	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B, Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	HHS	\$958,180,664	
16.575	Crime Victim Assistance	DOJ	\$910,478,754	
17.259	WIOA Youth Activities	DOL	\$907,308,887	
32.004	Universal Service Fund - Schools and Libraries	FCC	\$899,260,232	
17.258	WIOA Adult Program	DOL	\$898,612,569	
10.203	Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations Under the Hatch Act	USDA	\$888,519,425	
10.427	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	USDA	\$861,893,611	
93.569	Community Services Block Grant	HHS	\$833,507,278	
14.157	Supportive Housing for the Elderly	HUD	\$832,727,458	
84.365	English Language Acquisition State Grants	ED	\$784,389,690	
64.033	VA Supportive Services for Veteran Families Program	VA	\$769,271,263	
32.005	Universal Service Fund—Rural Health Care	FCC	\$762,461,688	
15.611	Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education	DOI	\$758,364,393	
10.542	Pandemic EBT Food Benefits	USDA	\$755,534,784	
17.207	Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities	DOL	\$750,171,639	
10.558	Child and Adult Care Food Program	USDA	\$740,584,241	
84.181	Special Education—Grants for Infants and Families	ED	\$713,173,908	
59.054	7(a)Export Loan Guarantees	SBA	\$702,800,000	*****
14.275	Housing Trust Fund	HUD	\$699,481,134	
93.547	National Health Service Corps	HHS	\$691,496,974	
94.006	AmeriCorps	CNCS	\$678,668,443	
84.002	Adult Education—Basic Grants to States	ED	\$674,955,000	
32.003	Universal Service Fund—Lifeline	FCC	\$665,498,235	
14.135	Mortgage Insurance Rental and Cooperative Housing for Moderate Income Families and Elderly, Market Interest Rate	HUD	\$653,157,030	*****
93.914	HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants	HHS	\$644,708,739	
97.024	Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program	DHS	\$640,000,000	

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14.188	Housing Finance Agencies Risk Sharing	HUD	\$631,256,806	*
32.008	Affordable Connectivity Program	FCC	\$600,129,202	
84.173	Special Education Preschool Grants	ED	\$599,026,071	
93.590	Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	HHS	\$552,883,545	
93.994	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	HHS	\$549,595,226	
15.226	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	DOI	\$529,285,854	*
14.241	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	HUD	\$521,552,147	
14.881	Moving to Work Demonstration Program	HUD	\$519,631,000	****
20.933	National Infrastructure Investments	DOT	\$517,459,770	
21.019	Coronavirus Relief Fund	USDT	\$515,758,560	
21.014	Community Development Financial Institutions Bond Guarantee Program	USDT	\$500,000,000	*
66.605	Performance Partnership Grants	EPA	\$496,370,535	
93.697	COVID-19 Testing and Mitigation for Rural Health Clinics	HHS	\$480,772,895	
97.042	Emergency Management Performance Grants	DHS	\$454,159,554	
17.235	Senior Community Service Employment Program	DOL	\$453,125,396	
93.155	Rural Health Research Centers	HHS	\$420,782,704	
93.870	Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Grant	HHS	\$392,518,321	
20.513	Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	DOT	\$387,354,835	
90.404	HAVA Election Security Grants	EAC	\$386,247,529	**
97.044	Assistance to Firefighters Grant	DHS	\$367,034,309	
84.369	Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities	ED	\$365,409,000	
84.334	Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs	ED	\$363,977,318	
14.327	Performance Based Contract Administrator Program	HUD	\$356,228,309	*
45.310	Grants to States	IMLS	\$346,803,000	
93.052	National Family Caregiver Support, Title III, Part E	HHS	\$331,282,862	
20.218	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance	DOT	\$324,764,560	
20.600	State and Community Highway Safety	DOT	\$294,852,000	
93.671	Family Violence Prevention and Services/Domestic Violence Shelter and Supportive Services	HHS	\$290,310,504	
10.760	Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	USDA	\$283,816,693	
81.042	Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons	DOE	\$283,257,773	
93.434	Every Student Succeeds Act/Preschool Development Grants	HHS	\$281,038,987	
10.568	Emergency Food Assistance Program (Administrative Costs)	USDA	\$276,888,943	
93.645	Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	HHS	\$273,349,124	
93.090	Guardianship Assistance	HHS	\$269,353,118	
17.277	WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grants / WIA National Emergency Grants	DOL	\$238,129,140	
10.923	Emergency Watershed Protection Program	USDA	\$235,178,190	*

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Source: USAspending.gov Assistance Data (fiscal year 2021), sam.gov (2021)

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10.438	Rural Rental Housing Guaranteed Loans (Section 538)	USDA	\$229,960,374	*
10.855	Distance Learning and Telemedicine Loans and Grants	USDA	\$224,856,148	
97.046	Fire Management Assistance Grant	DHS	\$220,976,484	
14.248	Community Development Block Grants Section 108 Loan Guarantees	HUD	\$220,069,352	
10.178	Trade Mitigation Program Eligible Recipient Agency Operational Funds	USDA	\$215,750,286	
93.110	Maternal and Child Health Federal Consolidated Programs	HHS	\$214,234,232	
16.738	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	DOJ	\$211,283,074	
93.912	Rural Health Care Services Outreach, Rural Health Network Development and Small Health Care Provider Quality Improvement	HHS	\$210,506,140	
10.582	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	USDA	\$206,547,145	
10.665	Schools and Roads—Grants to States	USDA	\$204,676,440	
20.505	Metropolitan Transportation Planning and State and Non-Metropolitan Planning and Research	DOT	\$203,906,504	
14.181	Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities	HUD	\$197,049,580	
93.669	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	HHS	\$189,683,966	
84.358	Rural Education	ED	\$185,745,118	
17.268	H-1B Job Training Grants	DOL	\$184,921,741	
14.879	Mainstream Vouchers	HUD	\$183,654,444	
97.047	BRIC: Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities	DHS	\$180,673,816	
97.008	Non-Profit Security Program	DHS	\$180,000,000	
21.011	Capital Magnet Fund	USDT	\$175,354,252	
17.801	Jobs for Veterans State Grants	DOL	\$170,045,587	
93.211	Telehealth Programs	HHS	\$154,484,503	
93.732	Mental and Behavioral Health Education and Training Grants	HHS	\$146,056,205	
93.991	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	HHS	\$144,787,883	
14.856	Lower Income Housing Assistance Program Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation	HUD	\$139,576,043	
59.037	Small Business Development Centers	SBA	\$137,722,712	
16.588	Violence Against Women Formula Grants	DOJ	\$136,575,792	
14.889	Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grants	HUD	\$135,497,558	
11.300	Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities	DOC	\$134,010,844	
66.460	Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants	EPA	\$132,279,583	
10.514	Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program	USDA	\$128,875,443	
45.129	Promotion of the Humanities Federal/State Partnership	NEH	\$127,386,858	
93.630	Developmental Disabilities Basic Support and Advocacy Grants	HHS	\$126,744,663	

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93.926	Healthy Start Initiative	HHS	\$118,098,076	
14.326	Project Rental Assistance Demonstration (PRA Demo) Program of Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities	HUD	\$115,670,011	
84.379	Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants	ED	\$114,265,832	
45.025	Promotion of the Arts Partnership Agreements	NEA	\$112,373,860	
93.908	Nurse Corps Loan Repayment Program	HHS	\$105,249,214	
17.264	National Farmworker Jobs Program	DOL	\$99,302,033	
97. 075	Rail and Transit Security Grant Program	DHS	\$98,000,000	
93.432	ACL Centers for Independent Living	HHS	\$94,673,979	
84.184	School Safety National Activities (formerly, Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities-National Programs)	ED	\$93,662,559	
15.904	Historic Preservation Fund Grants-In-Aid	DOI	\$92,610,917	
10.205	Payments to 1890 Land-Grant Colleges and Tuskegee University	USDA	\$90,762,278	
17.274	YouthBuild	DOL	\$89,330,300	
17.270	Reentry Employment Opportunities	DOL	\$87,607,580	
93.332	Cooperative Agreement to Support Navigators in Federally-facilitated Exchanges	HHS	\$82,576,711	
16.839	STOP School Violence	DOJ	\$79,820,932	
66.818	Brownfields Multipurpose, Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund, and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements	EPA	\$79,495,478	
14.896	Family Self-Sufficiency Program	HUD	\$79,309,755	
14.276	Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program	HUD	\$75,718,901	
93.686	Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for American - Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Parts A and B	HHS	\$74,692,775	
17.002	Labor Force Statistics	DOL	\$73,982,550	
93.092	Affordable Care Act (ACA) Personal Responsibility Education Program	HHS	\$73,920,964	
10.567	Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations	USDA	\$73,746,623	
66.001	Air Pollution Control Program Support	EPA	\$73,465,072	
14.905	Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program	HUD	\$73,042,006	
66.419	Water Pollution Control State, Interstate, and Tribal Program Support	EPA	\$71,143,218	
10.851	Rural Telecommunications Infrastructure Loans and Loan Guarantees	USDA	\$71,104,000	*
11.419	Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards	DOC	\$70,936,745	
93.093	Affordable Care Act (ACA) Health Profession Opportunity Grants	HHS	\$70,907,900	*
10.500	Cooperative Extension Service	USDA	\$69,104,022	

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93.043	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part D, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Services	HHS	\$68,453,414	
93.153	Coordinated Services and Access to Research for Women, Infants, Children, and Youth	HHS	\$67,119,626	
10.766	Community Facilities Loans and Grants	USDA	\$67,090,823	
66.482	Disaster Relief Appropriations Act (DRAA) Hurricane Sandy Capitalization Grants For Clean Water State Revolving Funds	EPA	\$66,240,504	*****
15.634	State Wildlife Grants	DOI	\$65,722,034	
93.472	Title IV-E Prevention Program	HHS	\$65,253,802	
10.565	Commodity Supplemental Food Program	USDA	\$64,835,884	
93.680	Medical Student Education	HHS	\$64,313,565	
66.958	Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation (WIFIA)	EPA	\$64,000,000	*
93.150	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	HHS	\$62,860,526	
14.895	Jobs Plus Pilot	HUD	\$62,487,365	
17.805	Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program	DOL	\$59,626,305	
93.623	Basic Center Grant	HHS	\$58,666,179	
93.235	Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (Title V State SRAE) Program	HHS	\$58,545,606	
93.047	Special Programs for the Aging, Title VI, Part A, Grants to Indian Tribes, Part B, Grants to Native Hawaiians	HHS	\$57,889,128	
59.046	Microloan Program	SBA	\$56,181,792	
17.265	Native American Employment and Training	DOL	\$56,123,290	
81.041	State Energy Program	DOE	\$56,000,000	
66.801	Hazardous Waste Management State Program Support	EPA	\$53,927,133	
66.432	State Public Water System Supervision	EPA	\$53,913,526	
66.039	Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) National Grants	EPA	\$52,356,469	
66.805	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Corrective Action Program	EPA	\$51,813,846	
84.336	Teacher Quality Partnership Grants	ED	\$51,736,000	
14.921	Older Adults Home Modification Grant Program	HUD	\$50,000,000	
93.925	Scholarships for Health Professions Students from Disadvantaged Backgrounds	HHS	\$48,700,851	
12.002	Procurement Technical Assistance For Business Firms	DOD	\$48,553,671	
93.071	Medicare Enrollment Assistance Program	HHS	\$47,752,706	
10.863	Community Connect Grant Program	USDA	\$46,981,068	*
93.884	Primary Care Training and Enhancement	HHS	\$45,417,119	
93.632	University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service	HHS	\$45,351,986	
93.586	State Court Improvement Program	HHS	\$41,941,176	

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20.530	Public Transportation Innovation	DOT	\$40,377,834	
66.443	Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	EPA	\$39,900,047	
10.415	Rural Rental Housing Loans (Section 515)	USDA	\$37,386,168	*
10.913	Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program	USDA	\$36,620,442	
14.252	Section 4 Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing	HUD	\$36,000,000	
10.868	Rural Energy for America Program	USDA	\$35,899,464	
10.448	Rural Development Multi-Family Housing Rural Housing Voucher Demonstration Program	USDA	\$34,630,027	*
93.138	Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness	HHS	\$34,419,199	
14.900	Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control in Privately-Owned Housing	HUD	\$33,500,294	
84.177	Rehabilitation Services—Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who are Blind	ED	\$33,023,830	
16.589	Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Assistance Program	DOJ	\$32,993,689	
93.336	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	HHS	\$31,420,229	
20.528	Rail Fixed Guideway Public Transportation System State Safety Oversight Formula Grant Program	DOT	\$30,983,072	
11.302	Economic Development Support for Planning Organizations	DOC	\$30,582,667	
23.003	Appalachian Development Highway System	ARC	\$30,466,608	****
10.572	WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP)	USDA	\$30,192,943	
93.241	State Rural Hospital Flexibility Program	HHS	\$29,320,485	***
93.042	Special Programs for the Aging, Title VII, Chapter 2, Long Term Care Ombudsman Services for Older Individuals	HHS	\$28,794,971	
10.447	Rural Development Multi-Family Housing Revitalization Demonstration Program	USDA	\$27,914,322	
16.017	Sexual Assault Services Formula Program	DOJ	\$26,973,463	
93.129	Technical and Non-Financial Assistance to Health Centers	HHS	\$26,797,958	
93.570	Community Services Block Grant Discretionary Awards	HHS	\$26,712,794	
93.231	Epidemiology Cooperative Agreements	HHS	\$26,046,102	
16.607	Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	DOJ	\$25,700,668	*
16.742	Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant Program	DOJ	\$25,431,389	
10.410	Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans (Section 502)	USDA	\$25,000,000	*
66.040	Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) State Grants	EPA	\$24,958,153	
10.770	Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants (Section 306C)	USDA	\$24,492,971	
93.369	ACL Independent Living State Grants	HHS	\$24,491,241	
10.576	Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program	USDA	\$24,125,912	
23.002	Appalachian Area Development	ARC	\$23,981,279	
93.059	Training in General, Pediatric, and Public Health Dentistry	HHS	\$23,757,672	

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84.187	Supported Employment Services for Individuals with the Most Significant Disabilities	ED	\$23,736,792	
84.335	Child Care Access Means Parents in School	ED	\$22,854,599	
10.351	Rural Business Development Grant	USDA	\$22,000,458	
93.301	Small Rural Hospital Improvement Grant Program	HHS	\$21,996,791	
21.020	Community Development Financial Institutions Program	USDT	\$21,639,000	
17.271	Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program (WOTC)	DOL	\$20,985,000	
21.009	Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Matching Grant Program	USDT	\$20,821,156	
93.650	Accountable Health Communities	HHS	\$20,526,892	
66.442	Assistance for Small and Disadvantaged Communities Drinking Water Grant Program (SDWA 1459A)	EPA	\$20,188,000	
93.471	Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program	HHS	\$20,000,000	*****
93.479	Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country	HHS	\$19,660,060	
93.413	The State Flexibility to Stabilize the Market Grant Program	HHS	\$19,637,587	
66.444	Lead Testing in School and Child Care Program Drinking Water (SDWA 1464(d))	EPA	\$19,429,618	
94.003	State Commissions	CNCS	\$18,838,302	
93.165	Grants to States for Loan Repayment	HHS	\$18,635,171	
10.578	WIC Grants To States (WGS)	USDA	\$18,160,577	
84.240	Program of Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights	ED	\$17,823,300	
16.609	Project Safe Neighborhoods	DOJ	\$17,404,853	
93.643	Children's Justice Grants to States	HHS	\$17,083,234	
10.417	Single Family Housing Repair Loans and Grants (Section 504)	USDA	\$16,309,787	
10.433	Rural Housing Preservation Grants	USDA	\$15,150,000	*
12.607	Community Economic Adjustment Assistance for Realignment or Closure of a Military Installation	DOD	\$14,488,617	
20. 934	Nationally Significant Freight and Highway Projects	DOT	\$14,200,000	
93.439	State Physical Activity and Nutrition (SPAN)	HHS	\$14,088,690	
10.767	Intermediary Relending Program	USDA	\$14,000,000	*
14.278	Veterans Housing Rehabilitation and Modification Program	HUD	\$13,999,992	
93.193	Urban Indian Health Services	HHS	\$13,695,842	
12.615	Research and Technical Assistance	DOD	\$13,384,885	
93.822	Health Careers Opportunity Program (HCOP)	HHS	\$13,371,172	
84.161	Rehabilitation Services Client Assistance Program	ED	\$13,194,695	
10.420	Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance	USDA	\$12,970,225	
90.204	States' Economic Development Assistance Program	DRA	\$12,731,105	****
93.877	Autism Collaboration, Accountability, Research, Education, and Support	HHS	\$12,625,969	*

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93.913	Grants to States for Operation of State Offices of Rural Health	HHS	\$12,489,366	
21.008	Low Income Taxpayer Clinics	USDT	\$12,091,636	
10.752	Rural eConnectivity Pilot Program	USDA	\$12,050,432	
93.787	Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Program (Discretionary Grants)	HHS	\$11,520,464	
20.514	Public Transportation Research, Technical Assistance, and Training	DOT	\$11,010,519	
93.130	Cooperative Agreements to States/Territories for the Coordination and Development of Primary Care Offices	HHS	\$10,899,900	*
93.597	Grants to States for Access and Visitation Programs	HHS	\$10,411,273	
16.842	Opioid Affected Youth Initiative	DOJ	\$10,287,640	*
11.303	Economic Development Technical Assistance	DOC	\$10,049,740	
14.247	Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program	HUD	\$10,000,000	*
14.265	Rural Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing Grants	HUD	\$10,000,000	
10.229	Extension Collaborative on Immunization Teaching & Engagement	USDA	\$9,850,500	
66.700	Pesticide Enforcement Cooperative Agreements	EPA	\$9,446,969	
66.472	Beach Monitoring and Notification Program Implementation Grants	EPA	\$9,217,155	
10.761	Technical Assistance and Training Grants	USDA	\$8,783,909	
15.228	BLM Fuels Management and Community Fire Assistance Program Activities	DOI	\$8,745,755	
93.624	Community Health Access and Rural Transformation (CHART) Model	HHS	\$7,970,118	
14.862	Indian Community Development Block Grant Program	HUD	\$7,616,628	
93.618	Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities-Grants for Protection and Advocacy Systems	HHS	\$7,360,955	
14.873	Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grants	HUD	\$7,000,000	
16.548	Title V Delinquency Prevention Program	DOJ	\$7,000,000	
23.001	Appalachian Regional Development	ARC	\$6,840,308	*****
14.225	Community Development Block Grants/Special Purpose Grants/Insular Areas	HUD	\$6,716,883	
93.117	Preventive Medicine Residency	HHS	\$6,647,012	
16.540	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	DOJ	\$6,441,003	
10.559	Summer Food Service Program for Children	USDA	\$6,243,191	
10.763	Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants	USDA	\$6,183,924	
10.446	Rural Community Development Initiative	USDA	\$5,732,601	*
15.626	Enhanced Hunter Education and Safety	DOI	\$5,584,814	
10.854	Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants	USDA	\$5,579,832	

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10.771	Rural Cooperative Development Grants	USDA	\$5,200,000	*
66.433	State Underground Water Source Protection	EPA	\$5,045,863	
14.901	Healthy Homes Demonstration Grants	HUD	\$5,000,000	*
10.862	Household Water Well System Grant Program	USDA	\$4,857,758	*
93.223	Development and Coordination of Rural Health Services	HHS	\$4,813,186	
23.009	Appalachian Local Development District Assistance	ARC	\$4,789,182	****
93.843	ACL Assistive Technology State Grants for Protection and Advocacy	HHS	\$4,770,738	
93.041	Special Programs for the Aging, Title VII, Chapter 3, Programs for Prevention of Elder Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation	HHS	\$4,751,640	
10.405	Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants	USDA	\$4,711,063	*
12.618	Community Economic Adjustment Assistance for Establishment or Expansion of a Military Installation	DOD	\$4,609,581	
93.595	Welfare Reform Research, Evaluations and National Studies	HHS	\$4,393,028	
14.899	Tribal HUD-VA Supportive Housing Program	HUD	\$4,291,445	*
10.762	Solid Waste Management Grants	USDA	\$4,024,059	*
10.516	Rural Health and Safety Education Competitive Grants Program	USDA	\$4,000,000	
93.873	State Grants for Protection and Advocacy Services	HHS	\$3,999,000	
10.556	Special Milk Program for Children	USDA	\$3,000,000	*
59.007	7(j) Technical Assistance	SBA	\$2,924,925	
93.923	Disadvantaged Health Professions Faculty Loan Repayment Program	HHS	\$2,897,245	
21.012	Native Initiatives	USDT	\$2,500,000	
97.057	Intercity Bus Security Grants	DHS	\$2,000,000	
10.859	Assistance to High Energy Cost Rural Communities	USDA	\$1,939,425	*
10.411	Rural Housing Site Loans and Self-Help Housing Land Development Loans	USDA	\$1,606,000	****
16.816	John R. Justice Prosecutors and Defenders Incentive Act	DOJ	\$1,605,567	
93.664	Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment (SUPPORT) for Patients and Communities Act	HHS	\$1,392,329	
10.864	Grant Program to Establish a Fund for Financing Water and Wastewater Projects	USDA	\$1,000,000	*
14.892	Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grants	HUD	\$900,000	
93.779	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Research, Demonstrations and Evaluations	HHS	\$735,000	
10.927	Emergency Watershed Protection Program - Disaster Relief Appropriations Act	USDA	\$687,162	*
66.033	Ozone Transport Commission	EPA	\$639,000	

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Source: USAspending.gov Assistance Data (fiscal year 2021), sam.gov (2021)

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Assistance Listing Number ¹	Program Name	Federal Executive Department or Agency ²	Fiscal Year 2021 Funds	
90.202	Delta Local Development District Assistance	DRA	\$554,000	****
14.878	Affordable Housing Development in Main Street Rejuvenation Projects	HUD	\$500,000	*
12.614	Community Economic Adjustment Assistance for Advance Planning and Economic Diversification	DOD	\$455,828	
10.569	Emergency Food Assistance Program (Food Commodities)	USDA	\$410,818	
66.110	Healthy Communities Grant Program	EPA	\$387,786	
14.920	Hazard Control for High Risk Areas	HUD	\$342,773	*****
10.870	Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program	USDA	\$225,000	
21.021	Bank Enterprise Award Program	USDT	\$180,000	
Federal Assistance Listings Total			\$2,853,307,370,147	

Source: USAspending.gov Assistance Data (fiscal year 2021), sam.gov (2021)

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Though the funding for certain programs has changed relative to spending on other programs, many of the larger programs from the 2015 analysis are still within the top 20 programs in fiscal year 2021. Table 2 presents the largest 20 programs in fiscal year 2021.

Table 2: Largest Programs Using Decennial Census Programs Data to Distribute Funds with Percentage of the Fiscal Year 2021 Total

Assistance Listing Number ¹	Program Name	Federal Executive Department or Agency ²	Fiscal Year 2021 Funds	Percentage of the total number
93.778	Medical Assistance Program	HHS	\$568,115,846,349	19.9%
93.774	Medicare Part B—Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance	HHS	\$395,915,112,082	13.9%
21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	USDT	\$350,824,555,169	12.3%
93.773	Medicare Part A—Medicare Hospital Insurance	HHS	\$326,389,294,515	11.4%
84.425	Education Stabilization Fund	ED	\$231,827,196,664	8.1%
10.551	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	USDA	\$135,746,808,179	4.8%
93.770	Medicare Part D—Prescription Drug Coverage	HHS	\$98,097,289,508	3.4%
93.498	Provider Relief Fund	HHS	\$79,480,343,511	2.8%
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction	DOT	\$60,451,795,865	2.1%
96.006	Supplemental Security Income	SSA	\$55,717,174,587	2.0%
93.575	Child Care and Development Block Grant	HHS	\$50,886,159,795	1.8%
59.012	7(a) Loan Guarantees	SBA	\$34,889,257,318	* 1.2%
21.023	Emergency Rental Assistance Program	USDT	\$33,922,046,617	1.2%
84.063	Federal Pell Grant Program	ED	\$27,907,240,097	1.0%
10.555	National School Lunch Program	USDA	\$27,104,136,942	0.9%
14.871	Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	HUD	\$26,927,044,439	0.9%
14.228	Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	HUD	\$25,884,247,508	0.9%
20.507	Federal Transit Formula Grants	DOT	\$20,549,164,724	0.7%
93.767	Children's Health Insurance Program	HHS	\$18,166,407,569	0.6%
93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	HHS	\$18,117,088,073	0.6%
Top 20 Programs			\$2,586,918,209,511	90.7%
Remaining Programs			\$266,389,160,636	9.3%
Federal Assistance Listings Total			\$2,853,307,370,147	

Source: USAspending.gov Assistance Data (fiscal year 2021), sam.gov (2021)

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Table 3 shows the 353 programs listed by department (or agency) in alphabetical order, then ranked by the fiscal year 2021 funding, from largest to smallest.

Table 3: Programs by Department or Agency in the Fiscal Year 2021 Estimate of Funds Distributed

Assistance Listing Number ¹	Program Name	Federal Executive Department or Agency ²	Fiscal Year 2021 Funds	
Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)				
23.003	Appalachian Development Highway System	ARC	\$30,466,608	****
23.002	Appalachian Area Development	ARC	\$23,981,279	
23.001	Appalachian Regional Development	ARC	\$6,840,308	*****
23.009	Appalachian Local Development District Assistance	ARC	\$4,789,182	****
ARC Total			\$66,077,377	
Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)				
94.006	AmeriCorps	CNCS	\$678,668,443	
94.003	State Commissions	CNCS	\$18,838,302	
CNCS Total			\$697,506,745	
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)				
97.067	Homeland Security Grant Program	DHS	\$1,135,000,000	
97.022	Flood Insurance	DHS	\$1,053,653,343	
97.024	Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program	DHS	\$640,000,000	
97.042	Emergency Management Performance Grants	DHS	\$454,159,554	
97.044	Assistance to Firefighters Grant	DHS	\$367,034,309	
97.046	Fire Management Assistance Grant	DHS	\$220,976,484	
97.047	BRIC: Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities	DHS	\$180,673,816	
97.008	Non-Profit Security Program	DHS	\$180,000,000	
97.075	Rail and Transit Security Grant Program	DHS	\$98,000,000	
97.057	Intercity Bus Security Grants	DHS	\$2,000,000	
DHS Total			\$4,331,497,506	
Department of Commerce (DOC)				
11.307	Economic Adjustment Assistance	DOC	\$979,074,330	
11.300	Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities	DOC	\$134,010,844	
11.419	Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards	DOC	\$70,936,745	
11.302	Economic Development Support for Planning Organizations	DOC	\$30,582,667	
11.303	Economic Development Technical Assistance	DOC	\$10,049,740	
DOC Total			\$1,224,654,326	

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Source: USAspending.gov Assistance Data (fiscal year 2021), sam.gov (2021)

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Assistance Listing Number ¹	Program Name	Federal Executive Department or Agency ²	Fiscal Year 2021 Funds	
Department of Defense (DOD)				
12.002	Procurement Technical Assistance For Business Firms	DOD	\$48,553,671	
12.607	Community Economic Adjustment Assistance for Realignment or Closure of a Military Installation	DOD	\$14,488,617	
12.615	Research and Technical Assistance	DOD	\$13,384,885	
12.618	Community Economic Adjustment Assistance for Establishment or Expansion of a Military Installation	DOD	\$4,609,581	
12.614	Community Economic Adjustment Assistance for Advance Planning and Economic Diversification	DOD	\$455,828	
DOD Total			\$81,492,582	
Department of Energy (DOE)				
81.042	Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons	DOE	\$283,257,773	
81.041	State Energy Program	DOE	\$56,000,000	
DOE Total			\$339,257,773	
Department of the Interior (DOI)				
15.611	Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education	DOI	\$758,364,393	
15.226	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	DOI	\$529,285,854	*
15.904	Historic Preservation Fund Grants-In-Aid	DOI	\$92,610,917	
15.634	State Wildlife Grants	DOI	\$65,722,034	
15.228	BLM Fuels Management and Community Fire Assistance Program Activities	DOI	\$8,745,755	
15.626	Enhanced Hunter Education and Safety	DOI	\$5,584,814	
DOI Total			\$1,460,313,767	
Department of Justice (DOJ)				
16.575	Crime Victim Assistance	DOJ	\$910,478,754	
16.738	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	DOJ	\$211,283,074	
16.588	Violence Against Women Formula Grants	DOJ	\$136,575,792	
16.839	STOP School Violence	DOJ	\$79,820,932	
16.589	Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Assistance Program	DOJ	\$32,993,689	
16.017	Sexual Assault Services Formula Program	DOJ	\$26,973,463	
16.607	Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	DOJ	\$25,700,668	*
16.742	Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant Program	DOJ	\$25,431,389	
16.609	Project Safe Neighborhoods	DOJ	\$17,404,853	
16.842	Opioid Affected Youth Initiative	DOJ	\$10,287,640	*
16.548	Title V Delinquency Prevention Program	DOJ	\$7,000,000	
16.540	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	DOJ	\$6,441,003	
16.816	John R. Justice Prosecutors and Defenders Incentive Act	DOJ	\$1,605,567	

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Assistance Listing Number ¹	Program Name	Federal Executive Department or Agency ²	Fiscal Year 2021 Funds
		DOJ Total	\$1,491,996,824
Department of Labor (DOL)			
17.225	Unemployment Insurance	DOL	\$8,867,601,955
17.278	WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	DOL	\$1,069,613,310
17.259	WIOA Youth Activities	DOL	\$907,308,887
17.258	WIOA Adult Program	DOL	\$898,612,569
17.207	Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities	DOL	\$750,171,639
17.235	Senior Community Service Employment Program	DOL	\$453,125,396
17.277	WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grants / WIA National Emergency Grants	DOL	\$238,129,140
17.268	H-1B Job Training Grants	DOL	\$184,921,741
17.801	Jobs for Veterans State Grants	DOL	\$170,045,587
17.264	National Farmworker Jobs Program	DOL	\$99,302,033
17.274	YouthBuild	DOL	\$89,330,300
17.270	Reentry Employment Opportunities	DOL	\$87,607,580
17.002	Labor Force Statistics	DOL	\$73,982,550
17.805	Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program	DOL	\$59,626,305
17.265	Native American Employment and Training	DOL	\$56,123,290
17.271	Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program (WOTC)	DOL	\$20,985,000
		DOL Total	\$14,026,487,282
Department of Transportation (DOT)			
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction	DOT	\$60,451,795,865
20.507	Federal Transit Formula Grants	DOT	\$20,549,164,724
20.500	Federal Transit Capital Investment Grants	DOT	\$3,880,102,852
20.525	State of Good Repair Grants Program	DOT	\$3,079,980,260
20.509	Formula Grants for Rural Areas and Tribal Transit Program	DOT	\$1,604,770,058
20.526	Buses and Bus Facilities Formula, Competitive, and Low or No Emissions Programs	DOT	\$1,138,846,886
20.933	National Infrastructure Investments	DOT	\$517,459,770
20.513	Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	DOT	\$387,354,835
20.218	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance	DOT	\$324,764,560
20.600	State and Community Highway Safety	DOT	\$294,852,000
20.505	Metropolitan Transportation Planning and State and Non-Metropolitan Planning and Research	DOT	\$203,906,504
20.530	Public Transportation Innovation	DOT	\$40,377,834
20.528	Rail Fixed Guideway Public Transportation System State Safety Oversight Formula Grant Program	DOT	\$30,983,072

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20.934	Nationally Significant Freight and Highway Projects	DOT	\$14,200,000	
20.514	Public Transportation Research, Technical Assistance, and Training	DOT	\$11,010,519	
DOT Total			\$92,529,569,739	
Delta Regional Authority (DRA)				
90.204	States' Economic Development Assistance Program	DRA	\$12,731,105	****
90.202	Delta Local Development District Assistance	DRA	\$554,000	****
DRA Total			\$13,285,105	
Department of Education (ED)				
84.425	Education Stabilization Fund	ED	\$231,827,196,664	
84.063	Federal Pell Grant Program	ED	\$27,907,240,097	
84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	ED	\$16,402,935,218	
84.027	Special Education Grants to States	ED	\$15,539,803,303	
84.126	Rehabilitation Services Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States	ED	\$3,537,305,521	
84.367	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (formerly Improving Teacher Quality State Grants)	ED	\$2,111,040,954	
84.048	Career and Technical Education—Basic Grants to States	ED	\$1,312,915,303	
84.287	Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	ED	\$1,241,385,751	
84.424	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	ED	\$1,193,858,770	
84.365	English Language Acquisition State Grants	ED	\$784,389,690	
84.181	Special Education—Grants for Infants and Families	ED	\$713,173,908	
84.002	Adult Education—Basic Grants to States	ED	\$674,955,000	
84.173	Special Education Preschool Grants	ED	\$599,026,071	
84.369	Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities	ED	\$365,409,000	
84.334	Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs	ED	\$363,977,318	
84.358	Rural Education	ED	\$185,745,118	
84.379	Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants	ED	\$114,265,832	
84.184	School Safety National Activities (formerly, Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities-National Programs)	ED	\$93,662,559	
84.336	Teacher Quality Partnership Grants	ED	\$51,736,000	
84.177	Rehabilitation Services—Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who are Blind	ED	\$33,023,830	
84.187	Supported Employment Services for Individuals with the Most Significant Disabilities	ED	\$23,736,792	
84.335	Child Care Access Means Parents in School	ED	\$22,854,599	

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84.240	Program of Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights	ED	\$17,823,300	
84.161	Rehabilitation Services Client Assistance Program	ED	\$13,194,695	
ED Total			\$305,130,655,293	
Election Assistance Commission (EAC)				
90.404	HAVA Election Security Grants	EAC	\$386,247,529	**
EAC Total			\$386,247,529	
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)				
66.458	Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds	EPA	\$1,707,200,820	
66.605	Performance Partnership Grants	EPA	\$496,370,535	
66.460	Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants	EPA	\$132,279,583	
66.818	Brownfields Multipurpose, Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund, and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements	EPA	\$79,495,478	
66.001	Air Pollution Control Program Support	EPA	\$73,465,072	
66.419	Water Pollution Control State, Interstate, and Tribal Program Support	EPA	\$71,143,218	
66.482	Disaster Relief Appropriations Act (DRAA) Hurricane Sandy Capitalization Grants For Clean Water State Revolving Funds	EPA	\$66,240,504	*****
66.958	Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation (WIFIA)	EPA	\$64,000,000	*
66.801	Hazardous Waste Management State Program Support	EPA	\$53,927,133	
66.432	State Public Water System Supervision	EPA	\$53,913,526	
66.039	Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) National Grants	EPA	\$52,356,469	
66.805	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Corrective Action Program	EPA	\$51,813,846	
66.443	Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	EPA	\$39,900,047	
66.040	Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) State Grants	EPA	\$24,958,153	
66.442	Assistance for Small and Disadvantaged Communities Drinking Water Grant Program (SDWA 1459A)	EPA	\$20,188,000	
66.444	Lead Testing in School and Child Care Program Drinking Water (SDWA 1464(d))	EPA	\$19,429,618	
66.700	Pesticide Enforcement Cooperative Agreements	EPA	\$9,446,969	
66.472	Beach Monitoring and Notification Program Implementation Grants	EPA	\$9,217,155	
66.433	State Underground Water Source Protection	EPA	\$5,045,863	
66.033	Ozone Transport Commission	EPA	\$639,000	
66.110	Healthy Communities Grant Program	EPA	\$387,786	
EPA Total			\$3,031,418,775	

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Federal Communications Commission (FCC)				
32.002	Universal Service Fund—High Cost	FCC	\$3,594,748,504	
32.009	Emergency Connectivity Fund Program	FCC	\$1,186,623,743	
32.004	Universal Service Fund—Schools and Libraries	FCC	\$899,260,232	
32.005	Universal Service Fund—Rural Health Care	FCC	\$762,461,688	
32.003	Universal Service Fund—Lifeline	FCC	\$665,498,235	
32.008	Affordable Connectivity Program	FCC	\$600,129,202	
FCC Total			\$7,708,721,604	
Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)				
45.310	Grants to States	IMLS	\$346,803,000	
IMLS Total			\$346,803,000	
National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)				
45.025	Promotion of the Arts Partnership Agreements	NEA	\$112,373,860	
NEA Total			\$112,373,860	
National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)				
45.129	Promotion of the Humanities Federal/State Partnership	NEH	\$127,386,858	
NEH Total			\$127,386,858	
Small Business Administration (SBA)				
59.012	7(a) Loan Guarantees	SBA	\$34,889,257,318	*
59.041	504 Certified Development Loans	SBA	\$7,473,072,000	*
59.054	7(a)Export Loan Guarantees	SBA	\$702,800,000	*****
59.037	Small Business Development Centers	SBA	\$137,722,712	
59.046	Microloan Program	SBA	\$56,181,792	
59.007	7(j) Technical Assistance	SBA	\$2,924,925	
SBA Total			\$43,261,958,747	
Social Security Administration (SSA)				
96.006	Supplemental Security Income	SSA	\$55,717,174,587	
SSA Total			\$55,717,174,587	
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)				
10.551	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	USDA	\$135,746,808,179	
10.555	National School Lunch Program	USDA	\$27,104,136,942	
10.557	WIC Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	USDA	\$6,820,514,731	
10.850	Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	USDA	\$4,411,859,000	*
10.566	Nutrition Assistance For Puerto Rico	USDA	\$3,609,141,112	
10.553	School Breakfast Program	USDA	\$2,349,000,000	*
10.768	Business and Industry Loan Guarantees	USDA	\$2,021,876,370	*
10.511	Smith-Lever Funding (Various Programs)	USDA	\$992,570,401	

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Source: USAspending.gov Assistance Data (fiscal year 2021), sam.gov (2021)

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10.203	Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations Under the Hatch Act	USDA	\$888,519,425	
10.427	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	USDA	\$861,893,611	
10.542	Pandemic EBT Food Benefits	USDA	\$755,534,784	
10.558	Child and Adult Care Food Program	USDA	\$740,584,241	
10.760	Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	USDA	\$283,816,693	
10.568	Emergency Food Assistance Program (Administrative Costs)	USDA	\$276,888,943	
10.923	Emergency Watershed Protection Program	USDA	\$235,178,190	*
10.438	Rural Rental Housing Guaranteed Loans (Section 538)	USDA	\$229,960,374	*
10.855	Distance Learning and Telemedicine Loans and Grants	USDA	\$224,856,148	
10.178	Trade Mitigation Program Eligible Recipient Agency Operational Funds	USDA	\$215,750,286	
10.582	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	USDA	\$206,547,145	
10.665	Schools and Roads—Grants to States	USDA	\$204,676,440	
10.514	Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program	USDA	\$128,875,443	
10.205	Payments to 1890 Land-Grant Colleges and Tuskegee University	USDA	\$90,762,278	
10.567	Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations	USDA	\$73,746,623	
10.851	Rural Telecommunications Infrastructure Loans and Loan Guarantees	USDA	\$71,104,000	*
10.500	Cooperative Extension Service	USDA	\$69,104,022	
10.766	Community Facilities Loans and Grants	USDA	\$67,090,823	
10.565	Commodity Supplemental Food Program	USDA	\$64,835,884	
10.863	Community Connect Grant Program	USDA	\$46,981,068	*
10.415	Rural Rental Housing Loans (Section 515)	USDA	\$37,386,168	*
10.913	Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program	USDA	\$36,620,442	
10.868	Rural Energy for America Program	USDA	\$35,899,464	
10.448	Rural Development Multi-Family Housing Rural Housing Voucher Demonstration Program	USDA	\$34,630,027	*
10.572	WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP)	USDA	\$30,192,943	
10.447	Rural Development Multi-Family Housing Revitalization Demonstration Program	USDA	\$27,914,322	
10.410	Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans (Section 502)	USDA	\$25,000,000	*
10.770	Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants (Section 306C)	USDA	\$24,492,971	
10.576	Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program	USDA	\$24,125,912	
10.351	Rural Business Development Grant	USDA	\$22,000,458	
10.578	WIC Grants To States (WGS)	USDA	\$18,160,577	

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10.417	Single Family Housing Repair Loans and Grants (Section 504)	USDA	\$16,309,787	
10.433	Rural Housing Preservation Grants	USDA	\$15,150,000	*
10.767	Intermediary Relending Program	USDA	\$14,000,000	*
10.420	Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance	USDA	\$12,970,225	
10.752	Rural eConnectivity Pilot Program	USDA	\$12,050,432	
10.229	Extension Collaborative on Immunization Teaching & Engagement	USDA	\$9,850,500	
10.761	Technical Assistance and Training Grants	USDA	\$8,783,909	
10.559	Summer Food Service Program for Children	USDA	\$6,243,191	
10.763	Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants	USDA	\$6,183,924	
10.446	Rural Community Development Initiative	USDA	\$5,732,601	*
10.854	Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants	USDA	\$5,579,832	
10.771	Rural Cooperative Development Grants	USDA	\$5,200,000	*
10.862	Household Water Well System Grant Program	USDA	\$4,857,758	*
10.405	Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants	USDA	\$4,711,063	*
10.762	Solid Waste Management Grants	USDA	\$4,024,059	*
10.516	Rural Health and Safety Education Competitive Grants Program	USDA	\$4,000,000	
10.556	Special Milk Program for Children	USDA	\$3,000,000	*
10.859	Assistance to High Energy Cost Rural Communities	USDA	\$1,939,425	*
10.411	Rural Housing Site Loans and Self-Help Housing Land Development Loans	USDA	\$1,606,000	****
10.864	Grant Program to Establish a Fund for Financing Water and Wastewater Projects	USDA	\$1,000,000	*
10.927	Emergency Watershed Protection Program - Disaster Relief Appropriations Act	USDA	\$687,162	*
10.569	Emergency Food Assistance Program (Food Commodities)	USDA	\$410,818	
10.870	Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program	USDA	\$225,000	
USDA Total			\$189,253,552,126	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)				
93.778	Medical Assistance Program	HHS	\$568,115,846,349	
93.774	Medicare Part B—Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance	HHS	\$395,915,112,082	
93.773	Medicare Part A—Medicare Hospital Insurance	HHS	\$326,389,294,515	
93.770	Medicare Part D—Prescription Drug Coverage	HHS	\$98,097,289,508	
93.498	Provider Relief Fund	HHS	\$79,480,343,511	
93.575	Child Care and Development Block Grant	HHS	\$50,886,159,795	
93.767	Children's Health Insurance Program	HHS	\$18,166,407,569	

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93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	HHS	\$18,117,088,073
93.600	Head Start	HHS	\$11,938,353,035
93.596	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund	HHS	\$10,400,369,306
93.568	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	HHS	\$9,818,029,376
93.224	Health Center Program (Community Health Centers, Migrant Health Centers, Health Care for the Homeless, and Public Housing Primary Care)	HHS	\$7,459,226,048
93.640	Basic Health Program (Affordable Care Act)	HHS	\$6,928,339,370
93.658	Foster Care Title IV-E	HHS	\$6,030,341,491
93.959	Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	HHS	\$4,957,369,369
93.527	Grants for New and Expanded Services under the Health Center Program	HHS	\$3,958,219,759
93.958	Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services	HHS	\$3,846,725,496
93.659	Adoption Assistance	HHS	\$3,685,669,536
93.045	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	HHS	\$1,791,921,864
93.667	Social Services Block Grant	HHS	\$1,611,664,261
93.044	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B, Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	HHS	\$958,180,664
93.569	Community Services Block Grant	HHS	\$833,507,278
93.547	National Health Service Corps	HHS	\$691,496,974
93.914	HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants	HHS	\$644,708,739
93.590	Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	HHS	\$552,883,545
93.994	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	HHS	\$549,595,226
93.697	COVID-19 Testing and Mitigation for Rural Health Clinics	HHS	\$480,772,895
93.155	Rural Health Research Centers	HHS	\$420,782,704
93.870	Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Grant	HHS	\$392,518,321
93.052	National Family Caregiver Support, Title III, Part E	HHS	\$331,282,862
93.671	Family Violence Prevention and Services/Domestic Violence Shelter and Supportive Services	HHS	\$290,310,504
93.434	Every Student Succeeds Act/Preschool Development Grants	HHS	\$281,038,987
93.645	Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	HHS	\$273,349,124
93.090	Guardianship Assistance	HHS	\$269,353,118
93.110	Maternal and Child Health Federal Consolidated Programs	HHS	\$214,234,232
93.912	Rural Health Care Services Outreach, Rural Health Network Development and Small Health Care Provider Quality Improvement	HHS	\$210,506,140

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93.669	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	HHS	\$189,683,966	
93.211	Telehealth Programs	HHS	\$154,484,503	
93.732	Mental and Behavioral Health Education and Training Grants	HHS	\$146,056,205	
93.991	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	HHS	\$144,787,883	
93.630	Developmental Disabilities Basic Support and Advocacy Grants	HHS	\$126,744,663	
93.926	Healthy Start Initiative	HHS	\$118,098,076	
93.908	Nurse Corps Loan Repayment Program	HHS	\$105,249,214	
93.432	ACL Centers for Independent Living	HHS	\$94,673,979	
93.332	Cooperative Agreement to Support Navigators in Federally-facilitated Exchanges	HHS	\$82,576,711	
93.686	Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for American - Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Parts A and B	HHS	\$74,692,775	
93.092	Affordable Care Act (ACA) Personal Responsibility Education Program	HHS	\$73,920,964	
93.093	Affordable Care Act (ACA) Health Profession Opportunity Grants	HHS	\$70,907,900	*
93.043	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part D, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Services	HHS	\$68,453,414	
93.153	Coordinated Services and Access to Research for Women, Infants, Children, and Youth	HHS	\$67,119,626	
93.472	Title IV-E Prevention Program	HHS	\$65,253,802	
93.680	Medical Student Education	HHS	\$64,313,565	
93.150	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	HHS	\$62,860,526	
93.623	Basic Center Grant	HHS	\$58,666,179	
93.235	Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (Title V State SRAE) Program	HHS	\$58,545,606	
93.047	Special Programs for the Aging, Title VI, Part A, Grants to Indian Tribes, Part B, Grants to Native Hawaiians	HHS	\$57,889,128	
93.925	Scholarships for Health Professions Students from Disadvantaged Backgrounds	HHS	\$48,700,851	
93.071	Medicare Enrollment Assistance Program	HHS	\$47,752,706	
93.884	Primary Care Training and Enhancement	HHS	\$45,417,119	
93.632	University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service	HHS	\$45,351,986	
93.586	State Court Improvement Program	HHS	\$41,941,176	
93.138	Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness	HHS	\$34,419,199	

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93.336	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	HHS	\$31,420,229	
93.241	State Rural Hospital Flexibility Program	HHS	\$29,320,485	***
93.042	Special Programs for the Aging, Title VII, Chapter 2, Long Term Care Ombudsman Services for Older Individuals	HHS	\$28,794,971	
93.129	Technical and Non-Financial Assistance to Health Centers	HHS	\$26,797,958	
93.570	Community Services Block Grant Discretionary Awards	HHS	\$26,712,794	
93.231	Epidemiology Cooperative Agreements	HHS	\$26,046,102	
93.369	ACL Independent Living State Grants	HHS	\$24,491,241	
93.059	Training in General, Pediatric, and Public Health Dentistry	HHS	\$23,757,672	
93.301	Small Rural Hospital Improvement Grant Program	HHS	\$21,996,791	
93.650	Accountable Health Communities	HHS	\$20,526,892	
93.471	Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program	HHS	\$20,000,000	*****
93.479	Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country	HHS	\$19,660,060	
93.413	The State Flexibility to Stabilize the Market Grant Program	HHS	\$19,637,587	
93.165	Grants to States for Loan Repayment	HHS	\$18,635,171	
93.643	Children's Justice Grants to States	HHS	\$17,083,234	
93.439	State Physical Activity and Nutrition (SPAN)	HHS	\$14,088,690	
93.193	Urban Indian Health Services	HHS	\$13,695,842	
93.822	Health Careers Opportunity Program (HCOP)	HHS	\$13,371,172	
93.877	Autism Collaboration, Accountability, Research, Education, and Support	HHS	\$12,625,969	*
93.913	Grants to States for Operation of State Offices of Rural Health	HHS	\$12,489,366	
93.787	Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Program (Discretionary Grants)	HHS	\$11,520,464	
93.130	Cooperative Agreements to States/Territories for the Coordination and Development of Primary Care Offices	HHS	\$10,899,900	*
93.597	Grants to States for Access and Visitation Programs	HHS	\$10,411,273	
93.624	Community Health Access and Rural Transformation (CHART) Model	HHS	\$7,970,118	
93.618	Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities-Grants for Protection and Advocacy Systems	HHS	\$7,360,955	
93.117	Preventive Medicine Residency	HHS	\$6,647,012	
93.223	Development and Coordination of Rural Health Services	HHS	\$4,813,186	
93.843	ACL Assistive Technology State Grants for Protection and Advocacy	HHS	\$4,770,738	
93.041	Special Programs for the Aging, Title VII, Chapter 3, Programs for Prevention of Elder Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation	HHS	\$4,751,640	

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93.595	Welfare Reform Research, Evaluations and National Studies	HHS	\$4,393,028	
93.873	State Grants for Protection and Advocacy Services	HHS	\$3,999,000	
93.923	Disadvantaged Health Professions Faculty Loan Repayment Program	HHS	\$2,897,245	
93.664	Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment (SUPPORT) for Patients and Communities Act	HHS	\$1,392,329	
93.779	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Research, Demonstrations and Evaluations	HHS	\$735,000	
HHS Total			\$1,637,640,567,462	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)				
14.871	Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	HUD	\$26,927,044,439	
14.228	Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	HUD	\$25,884,247,508	
14.195	Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program	HUD	\$13,344,873,443	
14.239	Home Investment Partnerships Program	HUD	\$6,524,268,745	
14.850	Public and Indian Housing	HUD	\$5,608,860,107	
14.218	Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	HUD	\$4,764,107,106	
14.872	Public Housing Capital Fund	HUD	\$2,872,600,404	
14.231	Emergency Solutions Grant Program	HUD	\$2,626,480,732	
14.267	Continuum of Care Program	HUD	\$2,319,540,104	
14.867	Indian Housing Block Grants	HUD	\$972,992,308	
14.157	Supportive Housing for the Elderly	HUD	\$832,727,458	
14.275	Housing Trust Fund	HUD	\$699,481,134	
14.135	Mortgage Insurance Rental and Cooperative Housing for Moderate Income Families and Elderly, Market Interest Rate	HUD	\$653,157,030	*****
14.188	Housing Finance Agencies Risk Sharing	HUD	\$631,256,806	*
14.241	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	HUD	\$521,552,147	
14.881	Moving to Work Demonstration Program	HUD	\$519,631,000	*****
14.327	Performance Based Contract Administrator Program	HUD	\$356,228,309	*
14.248	Community Development Block Grants Section 108 Loan Guarantees	HUD	\$220,069,352	
14.181	Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities	HUD	\$197,049,580	
14.879	Mainstream Vouchers	HUD	\$183,654,444	
14.856	Lower Income Housing Assistance Program Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation	HUD	\$139,576,043	
14.889	Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grants	HUD	\$135,497,558	

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14.326	Project Rental Assistance Demonstration (PRA Demo) Program of Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities	HUD	\$115,670,011	
14.896	Family Self-Sufficiency Program	HUD	\$79,309,755	
14.276	Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program	HUD	\$75,718,901	
14.905	Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program	HUD	\$73,042,006	
14.895	Jobs Plus Pilot	HUD	\$62,487,365	
14.921	Older Adults Home Modification Grant Program	HUD	\$50,000,000	
14.252	Section 4 Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing	HUD	\$36,000,000	
14.900	Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control in Privately-Owned Housing	HUD	\$33,500,294	
14.278	Veterans Housing Rehabilitation and Modification Program	HUD	\$13,999,992	
14.247	Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program	HUD	\$10,000,000	*
14.265	Rural Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing Grants	HUD	\$10,000,000	
14.862	Indian Community Development Block Grant Program	HUD	\$7,616,628	
14.873	Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grants	HUD	\$7,000,000	
14.225	Community Development Block Grants/Special Purpose Grants/Insular Areas	HUD	\$6,716,883	
14.901	Healthy Homes Demonstration Grants	HUD	\$5,000,000	*
14.899	Tribal HUD-VA Supportive Housing Program	HUD	\$4,291,445	*
14.892	Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grants	HUD	\$900,000	
14.878	Affordable Housing Development in Main Street Rejuvenation Projects	HUD	\$500,000	*
14.920	Hazard Control for High Risk Areas	HUD	\$342,773	*****
HUD Total			\$97,526,991,810	
U.S. Department of Treasury (USDT)				
21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	USDT	\$350,824,555,169	
21.023	Emergency Rental Assistance Program	USDT	\$33,922,046,617	
21.026	Homeowner Assistance Fund	USDT	\$10,037,161,817	
21.019	Coronavirus Relief Fund	USDT	\$515,758,560	
21.014	Community Development Financial Institutions Bond Guarantee Program	USDT	\$500,000,000	*
21.011	Capital Magnet Fund	USDT	\$175,354,252	
21.020	Community Development Financial Institutions Program	USDT	\$21,639,000	
21.009	Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Matching Grant Program	USDT	\$20,821,156	
21.008	Low Income Taxpayer Clinics	USDT	\$12,091,636	

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Source: USAspending.gov Assistance Data (fiscal year 2021), sam.gov (2021)

1. Assistance Listing Number is a five-digit identification number, the first two digits identifies the federal agency and the last three are assigned in numeric sequence.
2. Federal Executive Department or Agency acronyms are listed in Appendix A.

*For these programs, a USAspending.gov estimate was not available and an estimate from sam.gov was used.

**For this program, a USAspending.gov or sam.gov estimates were not available. The Election Assistance Commission's 2021 Grant Expenditure Report was used (Election Assistance Commission, July 2022).

*** The FFATA requires awards of more than \$25,000 to be publicly available on USAspending.gov; however, for this program it was reported below \$25,000. The sam.gov estimate was used per the guidance of the program manager for the State Rural Hospital Flexibility Program.

****For these programs, a USAspending.gov or sam.gov estimates were not available. An estimate from the agency's Congressional Budget Justification was used.

*****For these programs, a USAspending.gov or sam.gov estimates were not available. An estimate from singleudit.org was used.

*****For this program, a USAspending.gov or sam.gov estimate was not available. An estimate from the Congressional Research Service was used.

*****For this program, a USAspending.gov or sam.gov estimate was not available. An estimate from the FY2021 Administration for Children and Families Operating Plan was used.

Assistance Listing Number ¹	Program Name	Federal Executive Department or Agency ²	Fiscal Year 2021 Funds
21.012	Native Initiatives	USDT	\$2,500,000
21.021	Bank Enterprise Award Program	USDT	\$180,000
USDT Total			\$396,032,108,207
Veterans Affairs (VA)			
64.033	VA Supportive Services for Veteran Families Program	VA	\$769,271,263
VA Total			\$769,271,263
Federal Assistance Listings Total			\$2,853,307,370,147

Source: USAspending.gov Assistance Data (fiscal year 2021), sam.gov (2021)

1. Assistance Listing Number is a five-digit identification number, the first two digits identifies the federal agency and the last three are assigned in numeric sequence.
2. Federal Executive Department or Agency acronyms are listed in Appendix A.

*For these programs, a USAspending.gov estimate was not available and an estimate from sam.gov was used.

**For this program, a USAspending.gov or sam.gov estimates were not available. The Election Assistance Commission's 2021 Grant Expenditure Report was used (Election Assistance Commission, July 2022).

*** The FFATA requires awards of more than \$25,000 to be publicly available on USAspending.gov; however, for this program it was reported below \$25,000. The sam.gov estimate was used per the guidance of the program manager for the State Rural Hospital Flexibility Program.

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*****For this program, a USAspending.gov or sam.gov estimate was not available. An estimate from the FY2021 Administration for Children and Families Operating Plan was used.

Table 4 presents the eight programs included in the 2017 paper that did not have a fiscal year 2021 estimate. Some of these programs have been discontinued, while other programs did not provide assistance during fiscal year 2021.

Table 4: Programs Without a Funding Estimate for Fiscal Year 2021

Assistance Listing Number ¹	Program Name	Federal Executive Department or Agency ²
14.269	Hurricane Sandy Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Grants (CDBG-DR)	HUD
17.260	WIA Dislocated Workers	DOL
84.186	Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants	ED
10.769	Rural Business Enterprise Grants	USDA
93.267	State Grants for Protection and Advocacy Services	HHS
84.169	Independent Living State Grants	ED
16.523	Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	DOJ
20.516	Job Access Reverse Commute	DOT

Source: USAspending.gov Assistance Data (fiscal year 2021), sam.gov (2021)

1. Assistance Listing Number is a five-digit identification number, the first two digits identifies the federal agency and the last three are assigned in numeric sequence.
2. Federal Executive Department or Agency acronyms are listed in Appendix A.

While this descriptive analysis does not compare the funding for each program across fiscal years, some programs have experienced more change in the amount of funding distributed than others. Table 5 presents the top 20 programs in fiscal year 2021 with the percent change between fiscal years 2015 and 2021.

Table 5: Largest 20 Programs Using Decennial Census Programs Data to Distribute Funds; Includes Percent Change from Fiscal Year 2015 to Fiscal Year 2021

Assistance Listing Number ¹	Program Name	Federal Executive Department or Agency ²	Fiscal Year 2015 Funds		Fiscal Year 2021 Funds	Change from 2015 to 2021 (percent)
93.778	Medical Assistance Program	HHS	\$311,805,244,413		\$568,115,846,349	82.2%
93.774	Medicare Part B — Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance	HHS	\$70,300,000,000	**	\$395,915,112,082	463.2%
21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	USDT			\$350,824,555,169	
93.773	Medicare Part A — Medicare Hospital Insurance	HHS			\$326,389,294,515	
84.425	Education Stabilization Fund	ED			\$231,827,196,664	
10.551	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	USDA	\$71,035,786,000		\$135,746,808,179	91.1%
93.770	Medicare Part D — Prescription Drug Coverage	HHS			\$98,097,289,508	
93.498	Provider Relief Fund	HHS			\$79,480,343,511	
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction	DOT	\$38,479,013,855		\$60,451,795,865	57.1%
96.006	Supplemental Security Income	SSA			\$55,717,174,587	*
93.575	Child Care and Development Block Grant	HHS	\$15,191,070		\$50,886,159,795	334874.2%
59.012	7(a) Loan Guarantees	SBA			\$34,889,257,318	
21.023	Emergency Rental Assistance Program	USDT			\$33,922,046,617	
84.063	Federal Pell Grant Program	ED	\$29,916,694,438	*	\$27,907,240,097	-6.7%
10.555	National School Lunch Program	USDA	\$18,915,944,292		\$27,104,136,942	43.3%
14.871	Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	HUD	\$15,761,488,440		\$26,927,044,439	70.8%
14.228	Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	HUD	\$667,903,155		\$25,884,247,508	3775.4%
20.507	Federal Transit Formula Grants	DOT	\$5,452,882,796		\$20,549,164,724	276.8%
93.767	Children's Health Insurance Program	HHS	\$4,212,457,713		\$18,166,407,569	331.3%
93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	HHS	\$17,225,738,021		\$18,117,088,073	5.2%

Source: USAspending.gov Assistance Data (fiscal year 2021), sam.gov (2021)

1. Assistance Listing Number is a five-digit identification number, the first two digits identifies the federal agency and the last three are assigned in numeric sequence.
2. Federal Executive Department or Agency acronyms are listed in Appendix A.

*For these programs, a USAspending.gov estimate was not available and an estimate from sam.gov was used.

**The 2017 working paper, *Uses of Census Bureau Data in Federal Funds Distribution: A New Design for the 21st Century*, used a specific piece of the Medicare Part B federal allocation (Hotchkiss, 2017). In 2017, the USAspending.gov estimate was not available for the applicable portion of this program and the Board of Trustees Annual Report was used (Board of Trustees, 2016). Since 2017, there is further documentation on the use of Decennial Census Programs data for Medicare Part B; therefore, the 2023 working paper includes the total federal allocation.

6. Summary

This paper documents an updated estimate of the allocation of federal funds distributed using Decennial Census Programs data. As of fiscal year 2021, 353 federal assistance programs used Decennial Census Programs data in whole or in part to distribute more than \$2.8 trillion in funds to states, communities, tribal governments, and other recipients. It is important to note that the Census Bureau itself does not distribute any federal funds, nor determine the amount or allocation of federal funding for any program, nor does the Census Bureau determine how data are used by federal programs or in any particular funding formulas. Likewise, this paper merely describes funding programs that use Decennial Census Programs data; it does not attempt to document *how* such programs do so or whether such data are critical to any particular funding determinations. However, as documented in this paper the Decennial Census Programs data can be an information source for entities to distribute and determine federal funding for hundreds of assistance programs.

The work of the Census Bureau is valuable to an endless number of uses and users (see Appendix B). Participating in a Census Bureau census or survey can make a difference in the amount of federal funding communities receive across the country. While the inventory of programs that use Decennial Census Programs data shifts each fiscal year,⁶ it is important to note that Census Bureau data are used by communities across the country. The Census Bureau may provide updates to this report periodically.

⁶ For that reason, this report is necessarily backward-looking, and thus should not be interpreted as confirmation that Census Bureau data will be used in connection with any particular federal funding program in the future. Similarly, this report should not be interpreted to suggest that the funding allocated through any particular program will necessarily increase or decrease due to fluctuations in Census Bureau population numbers, or that the amount of those increases or decreases (if any) can be reliably predicted in advance. Federal funding formulas are complex, individualized, and not under the control of the Census Bureau, and thus are generally beyond the scope of this paper.

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8. Appendices

Appendix A: Federal Executive Department or Agency Acronyms

Acronym	Name
AAPs	Affirmative Action Programs
ARC	Appalachian Regional Commission
ASPE	Assistant Secretary for Policy and Evaluation
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
CNCS	Corporation for National and Community Service
CRA	Community Reinvestment Act
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRA	Delta Regional Authority
EAC	Election Assistance Commission
ED	Department of Education
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
FRB	Federal Reserve Board
GSA	General Services Administration
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HMDA	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IMLS	Institute of Museum and Library Services
NCUA	National Credit Union Administration
NEA	National Endowment for the Arts
NEH	National Endowment for the Humanities
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
OCC	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
OFCCP	Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs

Acronym	Name
CFPB	Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PCOR	Patient-Centered Outcomes Research
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCSEP	Senior Community Service Employment Program
SSA	Social Security Administration
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDT	U.S. Department of Treasury
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs

Appendix B: Other Uses of Decennial Census Programs Data

Beyond allocating direct financial assistance from over 353 programs, as described in this report, the federal government relies on Decennial Census Programs data to determine several additional geography-specific financial and economic benefits. These include:

- State matching payments to the federal government
- Tax expenditures
- Procurement
- Financial and business regulation
- Sale of foreclosed residential properties
- Federal program evaluation

State Matching Payments

Several federal assistance programs require each state to provide a matching payment. Three such programs use Decennial Census Programs data to determine the size of each state's matching payment. These programs include:

- Medicaid Part D Clawback, HHS (93.778)—estimated to be \$11,800,000,000 in CY2021. (<https://ffis.org/PUBS/issue-brief/21/08>)
- Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds, HHS (93.596)—\$925,776,079 in GY2021 (<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/gy-2021-ccdf-allocations-based-appropriations>)
- National School Lunch Program, USDA (10.555)—estimated to be \$631,150,800 in FY2021. (Per <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/7/210.17>)

Tax Expenditures

Federal tax credit programs allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from a taxpayer's gross income. Such programs guided by Decennial Census Programs data had approximately \$15.8 billion in tax expenditures (i.e., loss of federal tax revenue) in fiscal year 2021. Ranked by level of tax expenditures, these programs included:

- Low Income Housing Tax Credit (\$8,900,000,000)
- Opportunity Zones (\$2,990,000,000)
- Work Opportunity Tax Credit (\$1,690,000,000)
- New Markets Tax Credit (\$1,140,000,000)
- Interest Exclusion Owner-occupied Mortgage Subsidy Bonds (\$910,000,000)
- Empowerment Zones (\$130,000,000)
- Recovery Zone Bonds (\$110,000,000)

Procurement

Decennial Census Programs data are used to guide two federal procurement activities—the SBA's HUBZones Program and the Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs.

The HUBZones Program aims to see that at least 3 percent of federal contract dollars each year are awarded to small businesses located in historically underutilized business zones as determined by Decennial Census Programs data. In Fiscal Year 2021, approximately \$14.3 billion in federal procurement awards went to small businesses in HUBZones.

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) verifies the compliance of federal government contractors and subcontractors with legal requirements to take affirmative action, not discriminate based on worker characteristics, and adhere to other employment practices. The OFCCP requires that contractors use the Census Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Tabulation to prepare Affirmative Action Programs (AAPs). The Census EEO Tabulation—based on ACS data—provides data on race, ethnicity, sex and other demographic characteristics that enables examination of labor force by geographic area. The OFCCP also uses the Census EEO Tabulation to evaluate the effectiveness of AAPs when it reviews contractors. (<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/census-data>)

Financial and Business Regulation

Decennial Census Programs data are used to guide U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission regulation of employment practices and Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council regulation of business and home mortgage lending practices.

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) relies on the Census EEO Tabulation to enforce federal laws that make it illegal to discriminate against a job applicant or an employee because of the person's race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy and related conditions, gender identity, and sexual orientation), national origin, age (40 or older), disability or genetic information. Most employers with at least 15 employees are covered by EEOC laws (20 employees in age discrimination cases). Most labor unions and employment agencies are also covered. The laws apply to all types of work situations, including hiring, firing, promotions, harassment, training, wages, and benefits. (<https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/equal-employment-opportunity-tabulation.html>)

The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) is an interagency body empowered by law to prescribe uniform principles, standards, and report forms for the federal examination of financial institutions. Member agencies include the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). (<https://www.ffiec.gov/censusproducts.htm>)

Federal financial regulators seek to ensure that mortgage and business lenders do not discriminate against loan applicants with certain demographic characteristics. To that end, the FFIEC facilitates lenders' adherence to the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) and the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) through the FFIEC Online Census Data System, which organizes Decennial Census Programs demographic, income, and housing data for metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, counties, and census tracts.

Sale of Foreclosed Residential Properties

The HUD Home program acquires a foreclosed residential property that was on an FHA-insured mortgage and offers it for sale to recover the loss from the claim. (HUD, HUD Homes, 2023) This assistance listing is known as a “Sale, Exchange, or Donation of Property and Goods – Assistance listings which provide for the sale, exchange, or donation of Federal real property, personal property, commodities, and other goods including land, buildings, equipment, food and drugs. This does not include the loan of, or access to Federal facilities or property.” (Introduction, Annual Publication of Assistance Listings, 2021) For this program, if a home is located in a HUD-designated geographic area, known as a Revitalization Area, it will be offered at a discounted sale. The use of Decennial Census Programs data are used in HUD’s criteria to designate a Revitalization Area (HUD, FHA Revitalization Area Sales Programs, 2023).

Federal Program Evaluation

As directed by the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (“Evidence Act”), OMB requires each federal department and agency to prepare and implement an annual evaluation plan. (OMB M-19-23, OMB M-21-27) A review of current annual evaluation plans (<https://www.evaluation.gov/evidence-plans/annual-evaluation-plan/>) indicates that Decennial Census Programs data are an essential data resource for these efforts, which will determine the nature of future design and implementation of federal financial assistance programs. Examples of program evaluations reliant on census data include:

- The Commerce Department’s Evaluation Officer provides departmental evaluators with access to 14 online equity indicators based on Decennial Census Programs data. (<https://www.commerce.gov/about/budget-and-performance/evaluation>)
- The HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy and Evaluation (ASPE) regularly produces evaluations that use Decennial Census Programs data and creates data frameworks to facilitate such evaluations, e.g., Enhancing Patient-Centered Outcomes Research (PCOR): Creating a National Small-Area Social Determinants of Health Data Platform. (<https://aspe.hhs.gov/enhancing-patient-centered-outcomes-research-pcor-creating-national-small-area-social-determinants>)
- The Labor Department’s Chief Evaluation Office carries out a wide array of studies based on Decennial Census Programs data, e.g., the Older Workers Study, which builds evidence about the implementation of the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), and other DOL workforce programs serving older workers (defined as age 55+). (<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/oasp/evaluation>)

Exhibit E

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Useful Stats: A look at the H-1B visa program by industry, employer and state

October 26, 2023

By: Conor Gowder

As the U.S. does not have a "skilled worker" visa like many other countries, the H-1B program is one of the only accessible ways for domestic employers to hire foreign, nonimmigrant labor in specialty occupations. The current statutory limit on new H-1B visas is 65,000 per fiscal year, with an additional 20,000 available for foreign individuals who have graduated with a master's or doctoral degree from an institution of higher education within the U.S. This limit has led to a much higher demand than can be supplied, leaving some industries with less H-1B workers than they may have hoped.

Since 2009, the industry with the most approved H-1B visas has been the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services industry (NAICS 54), accounting for half of the total initial approvals each year on average. Educational Services (NAICS 61) and Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) historically follow behind at an average share of 10% each per year.

This article explores the H-1B visa program's purpose and importance, and examines its use by industry, top employers, and by states. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) [H-1B Employer Data Hub](#) data is used to examine trends across fiscal years.

What is the H-1B program, and why is it important?

The H-1B program enables employers facing a shortage of domestic talent to tap into foreign expertise, granting temporary work authorization to these individuals without conferring permanent resident status. This increase to the workforce allows for domestic employers and local economies to benefit from additional labor pools that would have otherwise been impossible to tap.

Employers are required to compensate H-1B workers at a rate equal to that of their domestic counterparts with similar experience and qualifications or the prevailing wage for the occupation in the sector, whichever is higher. These regulations were created to help



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ensure that H-1B workers are not underpaid and that U.S. citizens' jobs are not threatened by cheaper foreign labor.

Those employed with H-1B visas tend to make [above-average salaries](#), making it more expensive to hire foreign labor than domestic labor. However, many employers are still willing to pay this premium to ensure their workforce can draw from a diverse talent pool of skills, knowledge, and experience that may not have been otherwise available.

Since the program was created in 1990, the annual statutory cap has been 65,000 visas for each fiscal year. This limit was [temporarily adjusted](#) to 115,000 in 1999 and 2000 and 195,000 from 2001-2003 before returning to 65,000 from 2004 on. In 2006 and subsequent years, an additional 20,000 visas were made available to those holding master's or doctoral degrees from U.S. institutions of higher education.

However, there will often be more than 85,000 visas conferred despite this limit due to the existence of "cap-exempt" employers. These include higher education institutions, select nonprofits, and government research organizations. Select nonprofits are typically those related to or affiliated with higher education institutions, or nonprofit research organizations. H-1B beneficiaries sponsored by a cap-exempt employer can bypass the lottery and submit petitions year-round.

What industries have H-1B visa holders been working in?

Exploring the current distribution of H-1B visa holders across industries provides insight not only into the industries benefiting from foreign labor, but also potential areas of improvement for the U.S. Identifying the industries with the largest concentration of H-1B workers reveals the largest workforce gaps that are the most reliant on foreign labor. Once identified, these industries can become focus areas of workforce development efforts.

Through their [H-1B Employer Data Hub](#), USCIS provides transparency on employers petitioning for H-1B workers. The Data Hub is fully public, updated quarterly, and [includes data on](#) H-1B petitioners by fiscal year, two-digit NAICS code, employer name, city, state, and ZIP code.

Figure 1 (below) shows the number of initial and continuing (extension of an existing visa) H-1B visa approvals, filtered by two-digit NAICS code, for FYs 2009 – Q3 2023.

Annual Initial and Continuing H-1B Visa Approvals by NAICS Code, Fiscal Year 2009 - Q3 2023*

*Data as of: 7/24/2023

NAICS Code: All



Source: [U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services \(USCIS\) H-1B Employer Data Hub](#)



* A Flourish chart

Figure 1: Initial and continuing H-1B visa approvals by industry and fiscal year

Between FY 2009 and 2022, every full year of H-1B data available on USCIS' Data Hub, there was an annual average of approximately 115,000 initial and 214,000 continuing approvals. Continuing approvals are not subject to the annual cap, while any amount over the cap for initial approvals is likely due to sponsorship by cap-exempt companies.

Since FY 2009, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (NAICS 54) has been the industry with the most H-1B workers. An average of approximately 60,000 initial and 113,000 continuing approvals were in NAICS 54 from FY 2009 through 2022.

While the Data Hub does not go into industry detail past the two-digit NAICS level, the [NAICS association](#) provides a breakdown of subindustries. The largest subindustries by business count in NAICS 54 are Scientific Research and Development Services (NAICS 5417), Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services (NAICS 5412), and Computer Systems Design and Related Services (NAICS 5415). While these subindustries are the largest by business count, they may not match up perfectly with the number of H-1B visas.

Educational Services (NAICS 61) has historically had the second most H-1B visa approvals, averaging around 12,000 initial and 12,500 continuing approvals yearly from FY 2009 to 2022. Educational Services [includes](#) Junior Colleges (NAICS 6112), Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools (NAICS 6113), Business Schools and Computer and Management Training (NAICS 6114), and Technical and Trade Schools (NAICS 6115), among others. Many of these are institutions of higher education or related to one and therefor fall under the cap-exempt employer category.

The share of other industries can be seen in Figure 2, below.

Industry Share of Initial H-1B Approvals by NAICS and Fiscal Year

#: 272

Fiscal Year 2009 - Q3 2023*

*Data as of: 7/24/2023

Industry (NAICS)

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (54)
Educational Services (61)
Other/Unspecified
Manufacturing (31-33)
Health Care and Social Assistance (62)

Source: [U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services \(USCIS\) H-1B Employer Data Hub](#) •

Percentages are automatically calculated by Flourish.

To save space, only the five industries with the largest shares are included in the legend.

Scroll over any color or refer to the data sheet for more information.



* A Flourish chart

Figure 2: Percentage share of initial H-1B visa approvals by industry and fiscal year

Where have H-1B workers been working?

Currently, the top 30 H-1B employers sponsor 40% of the total annual cap of 85,000. Thirteen of these employers are outsourcing firms responsible for 21% of the annual cap, [according to the Economic Policy Institute \(EPI\)](#). Some of these outsourcing companies, identified by EPI, are Infosys, Tata, Cognizant, and HCL. All of which have been within the top ten H-1B employers during multiple FYs.

According to USCIS' Data Hub, Amazon Services had the most total H-1B beneficiaries approved in FY 2022 at 12,444. Following are Tata Consultancy Services with 9,981, Google with 8,440, and Microsoft with 7,210.

However, these numbers should be taken with a grain of salt; USCIS separately counts related entities within corporate structures. For example, while Amazon.com Services was the top employer in terms of H-1B approvals, within the top 100 employers by total approvals, Amazon Web Services, Amazon Development Center US, and Amazon Com Services LLC had an additional 5,172 H-1Bs approved between them.

To view the largest employer beneficiaries of H-1B workers, click [here](#).

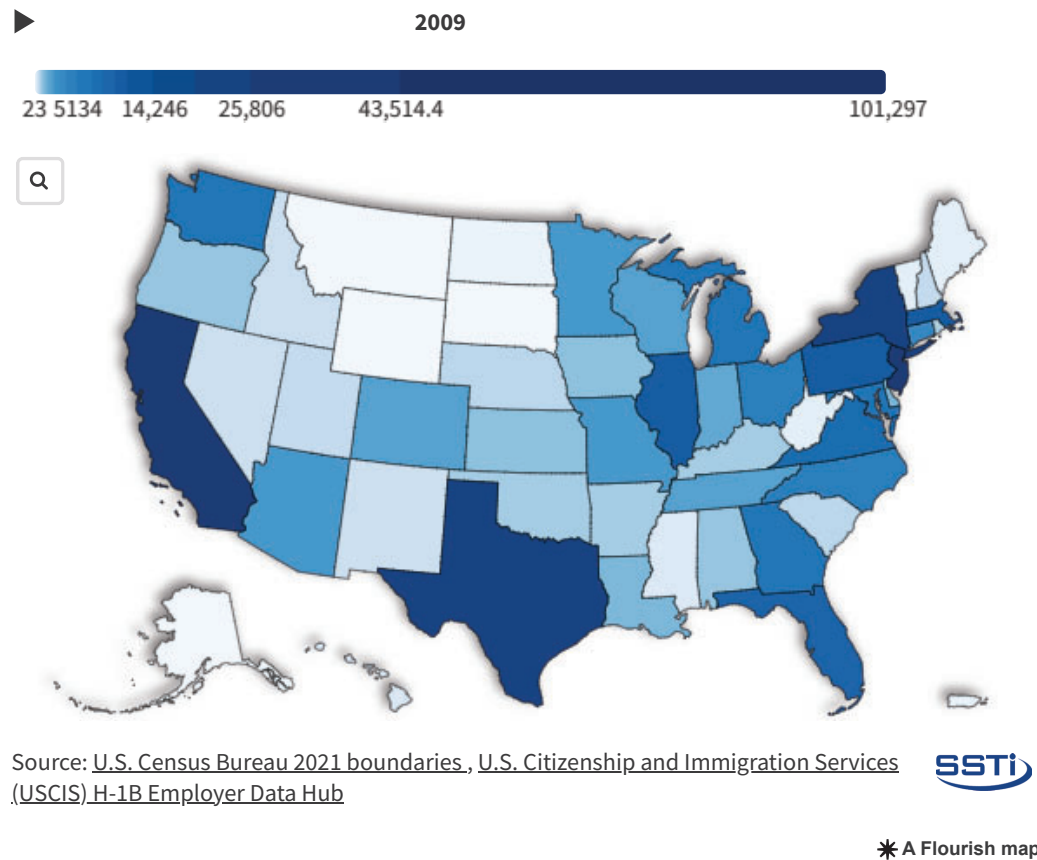


Figure 3: State breakdown of total H-1B visas approved from FY 2019 – Q3 2023

California has historically been the state with the most H-1B workers, with over 100,000 initial and continuing in FY 2022. Texas, with 45,000, trails behind, followed by New Jersey, New York, and Virginia, each with 24-36,000.

More rural states with fewer large employers see a much lower number of total H-1Bs approved; Alaska had just 71 in FY 2022, while Wyoming, Montana, and West Virginia had slightly more.

With the limited number of H-1B visas available each year, it is important to allocate H-1B visa holders efficiently to maximize the benefits of the program while continuing to address skill shortages and promote innovation.

The Department of Homeland Security has [proposed modifications](#) to the H-1B program to help modernize, maximize its impacts. SSTI coverage of these proposed changes can be found [here](#).

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East Coast and Texas metros had the most H-1B visas for skilled workers from 2010 to 2016

BY [NEIL G. RUIZ](#) AND [JENS MANUEL KROGSTAD](#)

The employment of high-skilled foreign workers with H-1B visas centered in large East Coast metropolitan areas from fiscal years 2010 to 2016. These foreign workers also made up a significant part of the workforces in several Texas metro areas, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of previously unpublished metro-level government data of H-1B visa approvals obtained through a public records request.

The H-1B visa program is the [nation's largest](#) temporary employment visa program. About 247,900 H-1B visa approvals – 29% of the nation's total – went to employers in the New York City metro area from fiscal 2010 to 2016 (the most recent years for which data are available at the metropolitan level). The Dallas and Washington metro areas (74,000 and 64,800 approvals, respectively) had the next-highest totals, with Boston (38,300 approvals) also among the top metro areas by this measure. The data, obtained from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, include details of those approved for an H-1B visa.

[See below](#) for an interactive table showing H-1B visa approvals, educational attainment and salaries in 68 metro areas that received 600 or more H-1B approvals from fiscal 2010 to 2016.

About this analysis

The H-1B visa program allows U.S. employers to hire foreigners to work for up to [six years](#) in jobs that require [highly specialized knowledge](#), and workers' employment may be extended if they have green card applications pending. To participate, employers must first submit applications to the [U.S. Department of Labor](#). The application is then reviewed by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) before the State Department interviews the foreign worker and issues the visa.

Visas are awarded to employers on a first-come, first-served basis, with applications accepted each year beginning in April. If the number of applications exceeds [an annual cap](#) of 65,000 set by Congress during the first five business days of April, visas are then awarded through a lottery system. (An additional 20,000 H-1B visas are available for advanced degree graduates of U.S. colleges and universities.) Universities and colleges, nonprofits and government research institutions are exempted from the cap; they have accounted for about 10% of H-1B visa applications since fiscal 2010.

This analysis assumes "H-1B visa approvals" refers to foreigners who receive an H-1B visa and go on to work for the employer that sponsored them in the same fiscal year.

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The data on H-1B visa approvals were obtained from USCIS through a Freedom of Information Act request and were received in November 2017. Approvals that are subject to the annual cap account for nearly all (99.9%) approvals in this analysis. The FOIA data does not distinguish between approvals for initial and continuing employment. It includes employer names and employer location (city and state) but excludes worker location, which could be at the employer location or another location. This analysis assumes H-1B visa approvals are for foreigners who will work at the employer location.

The number of H-1B visa approvals used for calculating the H-1B visa approvals per 100 workers is in fiscal years. To calculate this rate, this analysis uses data from Bureau of Labor Statistics on average monthly civilian labor force (seasonally adjusted) by metropolitan area for calendar years 2010-2016.

Correction (July 2018): A previous version of this "About this analysis" section inaccurately summarized the employer application process for H-1B visa participation.

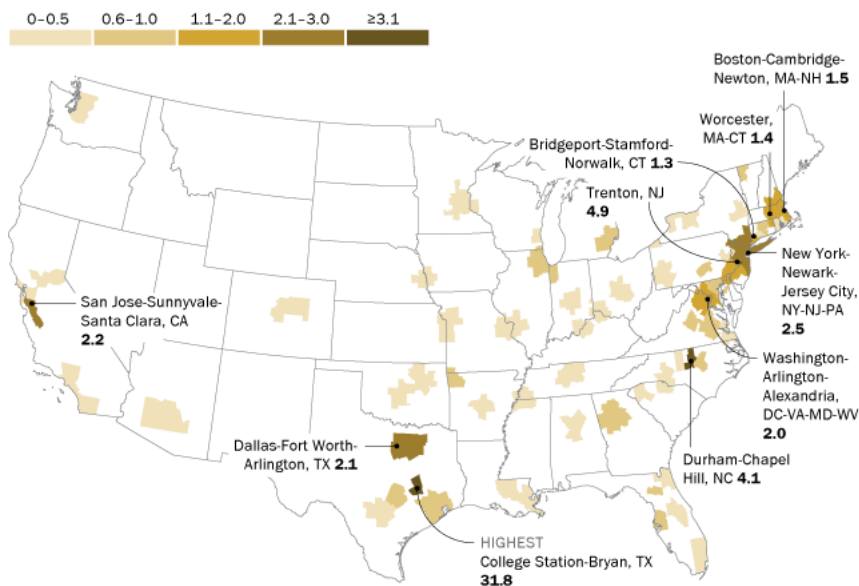
When looking at the footprint of high-skilled foreign workers by metro area, College Station, Texas, stands far above the rest, with about 32 H-1B approvals per 100 workers. (More than 99% of the metro area's H-1B approvals went to employees of Cognizant Technology Solutions Corp., whose U.S. headquarters is in College Station.) By comparison, no other metro area had more than five H-1B approvals per 100 workers.

The San Jose, California, metro area, home of Silicon Valley, trailed the leading metro area on these measures, despite being home to some of the world's most famous technology companies. The San Jose metro area had 22,200 H-1B approvals from fiscal 2010 to 2016, which amounted to two approvals per 100 workers.

Every [April](#), companies file thousands of H-1B visa applications to hire foreign workers. Many of these applications [come from firms](#) in the technology and finance sectors, as well as other fields that require specialized knowledge. The U.S. government approved more than 859,600 applications in fiscal 2010-2016.

H-1B visa approvals concentrated in East Coast and Texas metro areas

H-1B visa approvals per 100 workers, fiscal 2010-2016



Note: Includes only metro areas with 600 or more H-1B visa approvals. Approval figures are rounded to the nearest tenth. Approval rate uses U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics annual average civilian workforce data, seasonally adjusted for calendar years 2010-2016. H-1B visa approvals subject to an annual cap account for nearly all (99.9%) approvals in this analysis. Approvals data were obtained through a public records request and do not distinguish between approvals for initial and continuing employment.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services data on H-1B visa approvals, received on Nov. 17, 2017 via Freedom of Information Act request. Interactive includes data for fiscal years 2010-2016. Data on average monthly civilian labor force by metropolitan area for calendar years 2010-2016 from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Demand for the high-skilled worker visas [has boomed](#) in recent years, and the H-1B program is now the [primary way](#) employers in the U.S. hire high-skilled foreign workers. The program could [shrink](#) under the Trump administration, which has recently placed [stricter requirements](#) on applications.

Nationwide, foreign workers approved for H-1B visas earned an average of \$80,600 in fiscal 2010-2016. Bridgeport, Connecticut, had the highest average salary (\$100,200) of any metro area, followed by Seattle (\$98,100) and Phoenix (\$97,100). In College Station, the Texas metro area with the greatest concentration of H-1B workers in its workforce, the average salary in 2010-2016 was \$82,600.

About half (49%) of H-1B approvals in recent years have gone to foreign workers with an advanced degree (master's, professional or doctorate) earned either in the U.S. or internationally.

Learn more

Read [key facts](#) about the H-1B visa program and [findings about H-1B worker salaries](#).

Some metro areas with relatively small numbers of H-1B approvals stood out in the hires of workers with advanced degrees. In Erie, Pennsylvania, three-fourths (75%) of H-1B approvals in fiscal 2010-2016 went to foreign workers with advanced degrees. That was followed by Memphis, Tennessee, and Phoenix (both 69%) and Sacramento, California (68%).

In some metro areas, a relatively high share of H-1B workers earned an advanced degree from a U.S. institution. (There have been local [economic development](#) efforts to retain foreign students after graduation.) In San Diego, 28% of H-1B approvals went to foreign workers with advanced degrees from a U.S. university or college, the highest level in the nation. Roughly one-in-four H-1B approvals in Oklahoma City (27%), Gainesville, Florida (27%), and Ann Arbor, Michigan (25%) went to those with U.S. advanced degrees.

H-1B visa approvals by metropolitan area, fiscal 2010-2016

Metropolitan area	Total H-1B visa approvals	H-1B visa approvals per 100 workers	Average salary for H-1B visa approvals	% of H-1B visa approvals with an advanced degree	% of H-1B visa approvals with a U.S. advanced degree
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	247,900	2.501	\$80,000	47%	13%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	74,000	2.126	\$77,100	43%	12%
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	64,800	2.000	\$73,900	45%	12%
Boston-Cambridge-	38,300	1.482	\$88,100	61%	20%

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Where most H-1B visa workers are located in the U.S.

Metropolitan area	Total H-1B visa approvals	H-1B visa approvals per 100 workers	Average salary for H-1B visa approvals	% of H-1B visa approvals with an advanced degree	% of H-1B visa approvals with a U.S. advanced degree
Newton, MA-NH					
College Station-Bryan, TX	37,800	31.847	\$82,600	23%	1%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	34,300	1.125	\$84,800	52%	15%
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	29,900	0.613	\$82,200	42%	9%
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	28,900	0.917	\$81,900	59%	20%
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	28,500	1.014	\$74,600	53%	14%
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	22,200	2.210	\$88,800	53%	15%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	14,700	0.502	\$70,600	38%	13%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	13,900	0.682	\$72,300	47%	9%
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	11,300	4.128	\$84,700	48%	6%
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	11,300	0.466	\$90,500	51%	15%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	10,800	0.756	\$82,600	55%	17%
Trenton, NJ	9,500	4.857	\$83,300	53%	13%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	9,000	0.137	\$75,200	48%	17%
Austin-Round Rock, TX	8,300	0.820	\$85,600	62%	22%
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	7,400	0.505	\$77,100	62%	19%

Where most H-1B visa workers are located in the U.S.

Metropolitan area	Total H-1B visa approvals	H-1B visa approvals per 100 workers	Average salary for H-1B visa approvals	% of H-1B visa approvals with an advanced degree	% of H-1B visa approvals with a U.S. advanced degree
Pittsburgh, PA	6,600	0.546	\$83,700	57%	16%
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	6,300	1.350	\$100,200	60%	20%
Richmond, VA	5,800	0.898	\$86,500	60%	14%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	5,200	0.267	\$98,100	51%	17%
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	4,900	0.785	\$81,500	58%	17%
Worcester, MA-CT	4,800	1.403	\$79,100	64%	23%
Raleigh, NC	4,400	0.703	\$79,600	63%	19%
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	4,400	0.367	\$82,800	55%	16%
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	3,600	0.305	\$76,200	51%	15%
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	3,400	0.492	\$90,100	64%	18%
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	2,900	1.003	\$73,800	53%	18%
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	2,700	0.296	\$86,500	59%	17%
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	2,600	0.246	\$78,900	50%	13%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	2,300	0.107	\$97,100	69%	22%
Jacksonville, FL	2,000	0.282	\$78,500	52%	14%
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	1,900	0.100	\$90,500	62%	20%
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	1,900	0.298	\$79,600	60%	13%
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	1,900	0.127	\$91,300	55%	14%
St. Louis, MO-IL	1,900	0.126	\$84,700	51%	13%

Metropolitan area	Total H-1B visa approvals	H-1B visa approvals per 100 workers	Average salary for H-1B visa approvals	% of H-1B visa approvals with an advanced degree	% of H-1B visa approvals with a U.S. advanced degree
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	1,800	0.117	\$86,600	67%	28%
Columbus, OH	1,800	0.176	\$72,500	61%	18%
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1,700	0.272	\$77,700	69%	22%
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	1,600	0.286	\$89,900	62%	21%
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	1,500	0.632	\$91,600	55%	17%
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	1,500	0.137	\$70,200	57%	13%
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	1,500	0.179	\$84,800	46%	11%
Kansas City, MO-KS	1,400	0.126	\$76,500	63%	19%
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	1,300	0.312	\$75,400	61%	19%
Rochester, NY	1,300	0.244	\$72,200	57%	18%
Manchester-Nashua, NH	1,300	1.111	\$78,200	53%	14%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	1,200	0.275	\$82,100	65%	23%
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	1,200	0.983	\$81,200	65%	15%
Baton Rouge, LA	1,200	0.300	\$71,500	51%	16%
Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA	1,200	0.112	\$87,800	68%	21%
New Haven-Milford, CT	1,200	0.362	\$79,800	66%	23%
Ann Arbor, MI	1,000	0.538	\$68,500	64%	25%
New Orleans-Metairie, LA	1,000	0.167	\$70,600	61%	23%
Oklahoma City, OK	1,000	0.147	\$72,800	64%	27%
Tulsa, OK	900	0.188	\$74,300	63%	24%
Charlottesville, VA	900	0.768	\$49,500	58%	10%

Where most H-1B visa workers are located in the U.S.

Metropolitan area	Total H-1B visa approvals	H-1B visa approvals per 100 workers	Average salary for H-1B visa approvals	% of H-1B visa approvals with an advanced degree	% of H-1B visa approvals with a U.S. advanced degree
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	800	0.240	\$67,600	62%	17%
Gainesville, FL	800	0.592	\$71,600	67%	27%
Greensboro-High Point, NC	800	0.209	\$80,500	63%	24%
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	700	0.088	\$73,300	59%	24%
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	700	0.144	\$90,400	61%	18%
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	700	0.124	\$80,900	62%	22%
Erie, PA	700	0.480	\$89,100	75%	21%
Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin, SC	600	0.158	\$84,800	59%	18%
Indianapolis-Carmel-	600	0.064	\$71,700	57%	21%

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Exhibit G



JANUARY 2025

FACT SHEET

The H-1B Visa Program and Its Impact on the U.S. Economy

Foreign workers fill a critical need in the U.S. labor market—particularly in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields. Every year, U.S. employers seeking highly skilled foreign professionals compete for the pool of H-1B visa numbers for which U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) controls the allocation.¹ With a low statutory limit of visa numbers available, demand for H-1B visa numbers has outstripped the supply in recent years, and the cap has been reached before the year ends. Research

shows that H-1B workers complement U.S. workers, fill employment gaps in many STEM occupations, and expand job opportunities for all.

This fact sheet provides an overview of the H-1B visa category and petition process, addresses some of the myths perpetuated about the H-1B visa category, and highlights the key contributions H-1B workers make to the U.S. economy.



Overview

What is the H-1B Visa Category?

The H-1B is a temporary (nonimmigrant) visa category that allows employers to petition for highly educated foreign professionals to work in “specialty occupations” that require at least a bachelor’s degree or the equivalent.² Jobs in fields such as mathematics, engineering, technology, and medical sciences often qualify. Typically, the initial duration of an H-1B visa classification is three years, which may be extended for a maximum of six years.³

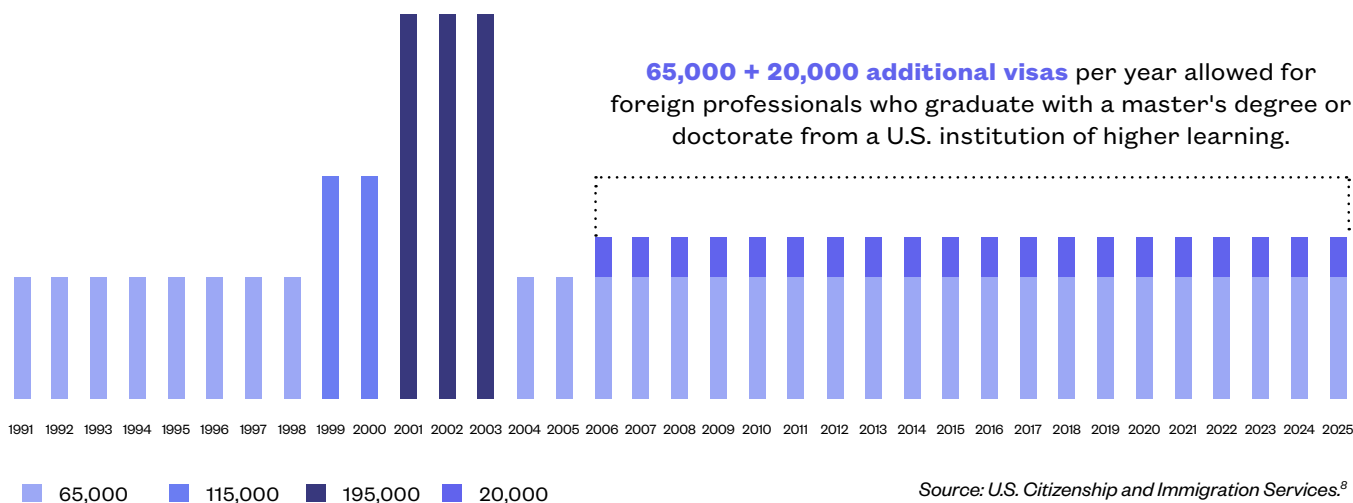
Typically, the initial duration of an H-1B visa classification is three years, which may be extended for a maximum of six years.

Before an employer can file a petition with USCIS, the employer must take steps to ensure that hiring the foreign worker will not harm U.S. workers.

- Employers first must attest, on a labor condition application (LCA) certified by the Department of Labor (DOL), that employment of the H-1B worker will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers.⁴
- Employers must also provide existing workers with notice of their intention to hire an H-1B worker.⁵

Since the category was created in 1990, Congress has limited the number of H-1Bs made available each year. The current annual statutory cap is 65,000 visas, with 20,000 additional visas for foreign professionals who graduate with a master’s degree or doctorate from a U.S. institution of higher learning (Figure 1).⁶ For Fiscal Year (FY) 2025, the cap was reached on December 2, 2024.⁷

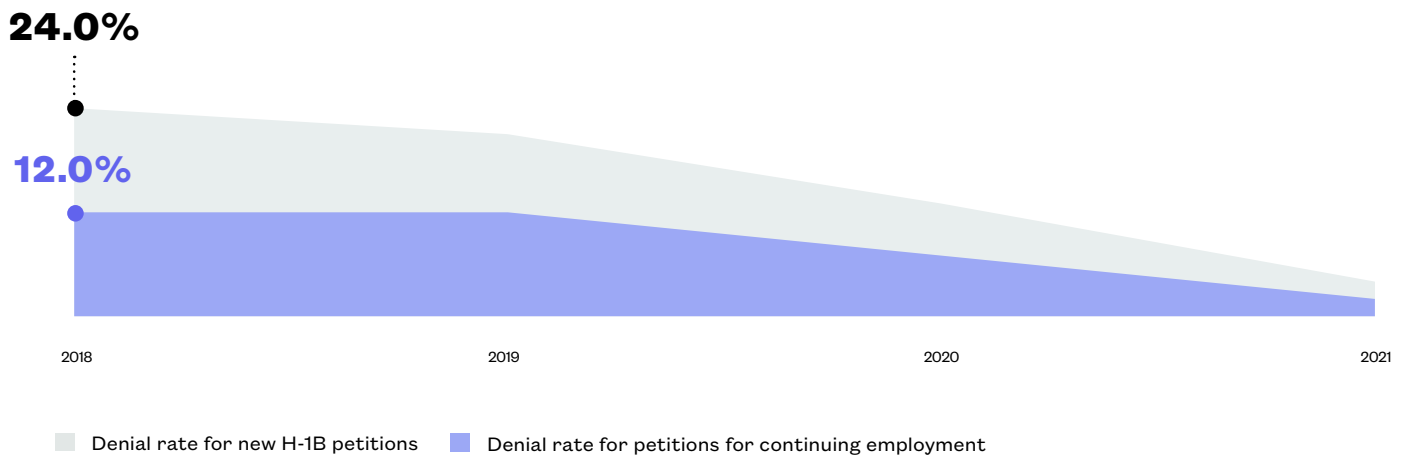
FIGURE 1: ANNUAL CAP ON H-1B VISAS, FY 1991-2025



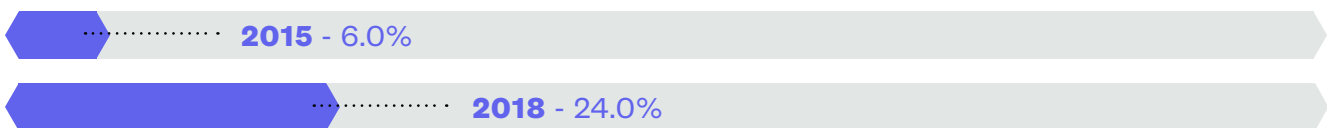
During the Trump administration, USCIS initially denied a larger percentage of H-1B petitions than in the preceding four years. But with a growing number of these denials being overturned, the denial rates decreased substantially during the latter half of FY 2020. Denials of new H-1B petitions for initial employment rose from six percent in FY 2015 to a high of 24 percent in FY 2018 before dropping to 21 percent in FY 2019, 13 percent in

FY 2020, four percent in FY 2021, and only two percent in FY 2022 (the two lowest denial rates ever recorded).⁹ The denial rate for petitions for continuing employment was two percent in both FY 2022 and FY 2021, down from seven percent in FY 2020 and 12 percent in both FY 2018 and FY 2019.¹⁰

H-1B PETITION DENIAL RATE BY FISCAL YEAR



DENIALS OF NEW H-1B PETITIONS



SHARE OF SERVICE CENTER DENIALS OVERRULED BY THE USCIS ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE



H-1B Registration Process

Prior to 2020, employers were required to submit full H-1B petitions without knowing whether a visa number would be available, given that demand for visa numbers usually outstrips supply. In March 2020 (for FY 2021, beginning October 1, 2020), USCIS changed to a registration process for employers that occurs before a full petition is required.¹¹ The purpose of this new process was to reduce the burden on U.S. employers, and the agency, caused by requiring employers to submit complete H-1B petitions and supporting documentation prior to knowing whether a visa number would even be available. Each year, USCIS will announce the next registration period,¹² during which a U.S. employer must register electronically for each foreign national for whom the employer intends to file an H-1B petition.¹³

Before USCIS required registration, if the cap was hit during the first five business days of the fiscal year, the agency conducted a lottery to determine which employers' petitions for H-1B workers would be processed.¹⁴ From FY 2008 to FY 2020, the annual H-1B cap was reached within the first five business days on eight occasions.¹⁵

From FY 2008 to FY 2020, the annual H-1B cap was reached within the first five business days on eight occasions.

Under the registration process, the U.S. employer must pay a fee, which is increasing from \$10 to \$215 for each registration submitted beginning with registrations for FY 2026.¹⁶ The registration includes limited information about the U.S. employer and the foreign national, in contrast to the details USCIS requires when the U.S. employer submits a full H-1B petition.¹⁷ While USCIS has not placed any limit on the number of registrations a U.S. employer may file, the employer must attest that it intends to file an H-1B petition on the foreign national's behalf and cannot submit more than one registration per foreign national.¹⁸

Beginning with FY 2025, USCIS changed from an employer-based to a beneficiary-centric registration system.¹⁹ This change followed the agency's expression of "serious concerns" after the FY 2024 registration period about whether abuse of the system led to USCIS receiving more eligible multiple registrations (those filed on behalf of a noncitizen with more than one registration) than single registrations.²⁰ With a beneficiary-centric system, the agency expects to "structurally limit the potential for bad actors to game the system because working with others to submit multiple registrations for the same beneficiary will not increase" their selection odds.²¹

If USCIS receives more registrations than there are visa numbers available, the agency will run a lottery to determine who can file an H-1B petition.²² Under the beneficiary-centric system, USCIS will count the registrations "based on the number of unique beneficiaries registered" and count each beneficiary only once.²³ USCIS will select registrations for the 65,000 visa numbers first and then for the 20,000 master's exemption visa numbers.²⁴ The agency selects more registrations than there are visa numbers available based on its projections of how many employers will file petitions and receive USCIS approval. When notifying an employer electronically that its registration was selected, the agency does not inform the employer whether any other employers filed a registration on behalf of the same beneficiary.²⁵ Like the prior registration system, multiple employers with selected registrations for the same beneficiary may file H-1B petitions with USCIS.²⁶ USCIS will give the U.S. employers with valid registrations for the selected beneficiary at least 90 days to file their H-1B petition.²⁷ If not enough petitions are submitted to use the available visa numbers, USCIS has the option to make additional selections.²⁸

USCIS announced on April 1, 2024 that it had received enough registrations for FY 2025, and selected 114,017 beneficiaries, for whom USCIS then selected 120,603 registrations.²⁹ In August 2024, USCIS conducted a second selection to reach the 65,000 regular H-1B visa number limit: 13,607 more beneficiaries (from the initial registrations) for whom USCIS selected 14,534 registrations.³⁰ USCIS “saw a significant decrease in the total number of registrations submitted compared with FY 2024,” including a decrease in the number submitted on behalf of the same beneficiary.³¹ The number of unique beneficiaries and unique employers for FY 2025 was comparable to FY 2024.³² But the number of eligible registrations was “down dramatically:” a 38.6 percent reduction, from 758,994 in FY 2024 to 470,342 in FY 2025.³³ USCIS also reported an average 1.06 registrations per beneficiary for FY 2025 as compared with 1.70 for FY 2024.³⁴ USCIS concluded that its initial data “indicates that there were far fewer attempts to gain an unfair advantage than in prior years” which USCIS attributed “in large measure” to its implementation of the beneficiary-centric selection process.³⁵ For FY 2024, USCIS conducted a second selection on July 31, 2023 (from the eligible registrations not selected initially), for a total of 188,400.³⁶ For FY 2023, the agency received 483,927 registrations, decided 474,421 were eligible, and selected 127,600 registrations on March 29, 2022, which

was sufficient to meet the FY 2023 cap.³⁷ In contrast, for FY 2022, the agency received 308,613 registrations, decided 301,447 were eligible, but conducted three selections totaling 131,924 during 2021, because fewer selected employers than predicted actually submitted applications.³⁸

The number of H-1B visa holders admitted into the United States plummeted in 2020 as a result of travel and visa restrictions implemented by the Trump administration in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.³⁹ The Department of Homeland Security’s Office of Homeland Security Statistics reports that the number of H-1B recipients who were admitted into the country rose from 570,368 in FY 2018 to 601,594 in FY 2019 and then dropped to 368,440 in FY 2020.⁴⁰ The restrictions imposed by Trump on the recipients of nonimmigrant work visas such as the H-1B expired in March 2021 and were not renewed by the Biden administration.⁴¹ However, admissions in H-1B status continued to drop to a low of 148,603 in FY 2021, due in large part to the continuing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴² For FY 2022, the number of H-1B admissions increased to 410,195.⁴³ For FY 2023, the Office of Homeland Security Statistics reports that 755,020 people were admitted to the United States in H-1B status.⁴⁴

NUMBER OF H-1B RECIPIENTS WHO WERE ADMITTED BY FISCAL YEAR



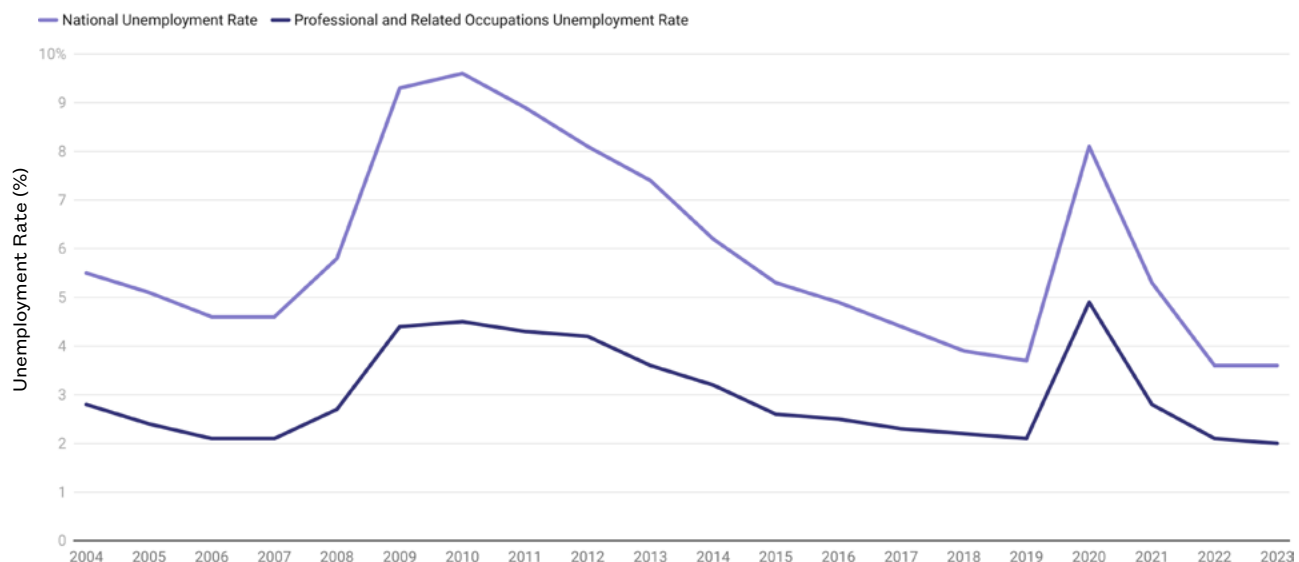
The Impact of H-1B Workers on the U.S. Economy

According to many economists, the presence of immigrant workers in the United States creates new job opportunities for native-born workers.⁴⁵ This occurs in five ways. First, immigrant workers and native-born workers often have different skill sets, meaning that they fill different types of jobs. As a result, they complement each other in the labor market rather than competing for the exact same jobs. Second, immigrant workers spend and invest their wages in the U.S. economy, which increases consumer demand and creates new jobs. Third, businesses respond to the presence of immigrant workers and consumers by expanding their operations in the United States rather than searching for new opportunities overseas. Fourth, immigrants themselves frequently create new businesses, thereby expanding the U.S.

labor market. And fifth, the new ideas and innovations developed by immigrants fuel economic growth.⁴⁶

The economic contributions of H-1B workers in particular may increase the employment opportunities available to native-born workers in the United States. That is why unemployment rates are relatively low in occupations that employ large numbers of H-1B workers. Many occupations for which H-1Bs are routinely requested are found within the broader category of Professional and Related Occupations. Low unemployment rates in these occupations from 2004 through 2023 (even during the COVID-19 pandemic) indicate that demand for labor exceeded the supply (see Figure 2).⁴⁷

FIGURE 2: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE UNITED STATES, 2004-2023



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Current Population Survey.⁴⁸

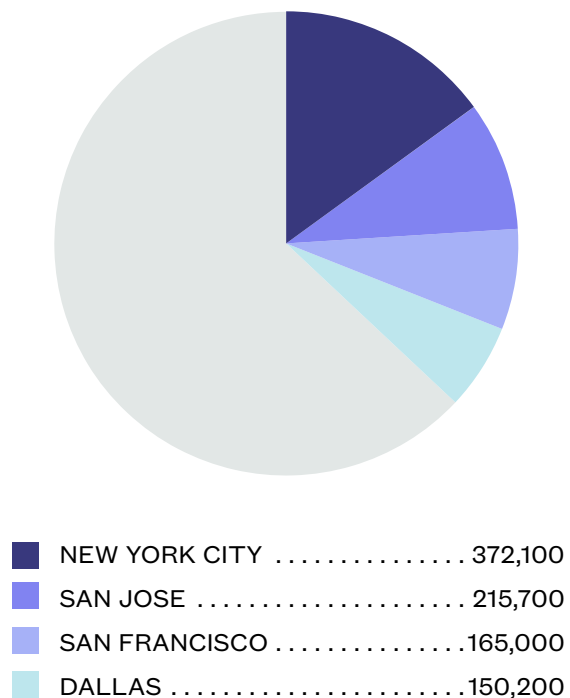
Similarly, a recent study found that, between 2005 and 2018, an increase in the share of workers within a particular occupation who were H-1B visa holders was associated with a *decrease* in the unemployment rate within that occupation.⁴⁹ Another recent study found that restrictions on H-1B visas (such as rising denial rates) motivate U.S.-based multinational corporations to *decrease* the number of jobs they offer in this country. Instead, the corporations increase employment at their existing foreign affiliates or open new foreign affiliates—particularly in India, China, and Canada.⁵⁰ A study conducted in 2019 revealed that higher rates of successful H-1B applications were positively correlated with an increased number of patents filed and patent citations. Moreover, such startups were more inclined to secure venture capital funding and achieve successful IPOs or acquisitions.⁵¹

The available data also indicate that H-1B workers do not earn low wages or drag down the wages of other workers. In 2021, the median wage of an H-1B worker was \$108,000, compared to \$45,760 for U.S. workers in general. Moreover, between 2003 and 2021, the median wage of H-1B workers grew by 52 percent. During the same period, the median wage of all U.S. workers increased by 39 percent.⁵² In FY 2019, 78 percent of all employers who hired H-1B workers offered wages to H-1B visa holders that were higher than what the Department of Labor had determined to be the “prevailing wage” for a particular kind of job.⁵³

The economic benefits of the H-1B visa program are felt in communities all across the United States. For instance, from FY 2017 to FY 2022, the largest numbers of H-1B petitioners were based in the New York City metropolitan area (372,100 H-1B visa petition approvals, or 15.2 percent of all H-1B visa petition approvals in the country); followed by San Jose, California (215,700); San Francisco (165,000); and Dallas (150,200).⁵⁴ The COVID-19 pandemic served as a reminder that the skills which H-1B workers bring with them can be critical

in responding to national emergencies. For instance, between FY 2010 and FY 2019, eight U.S. companies that would later participate in the development of a COVID-19 vaccine—Gilead Sciences, Moderna Therapeutics, GlaxoSmithKline, Inovio, Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceuticals, Regeneron, Vir Therapeutics, and Sanofi—received approvals for 3,310 biochemists, biophysicists, chemists, and other scientists through the H-1B program.⁵⁵ In addition, many medical doctors on the front lines of the pandemic are present in the United States on H-1B visas.⁵⁶

LARGEST NUMBER OF H-1B RECIPIENTS BY CITY, 2010 - 2016



ENDNOTES

- 1 A U.S. employer may file an H-1B petition at any time without being subject to the numerical limitations if it is within certain “cap exempt” categories, such as an “institution of higher education” or if the employer is petitioning for an H-1B worker who has already been counted against the numerical limitations within six years of the agency’s approval of the petition the employer files. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1184(g)(5)(A)-(B), 1184(g)(7).
- 2 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, “H-1B Specialty Occupations, DOD Cooperative Research and Development Project Workers and Fashion Models,” last reviewed/updated March 25, 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations-dod-cooperative-research-and-development-project-workers-and-fashion-models>.
- 3 See 8 U.S.C. § 1184(g)(4); 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(9)(iii)(A)(1), (h)(13)(iii)(A). Certain H-1B workers who face delays in the green card process are eligible for extensions beyond the six-year maximum. See 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(13)(iii)(D).
- 4 See 8 U.S.C. § 1182(n); 20 C.F.R. §§ 655.730(c)(2), 655.730(d).
- 5 See 20 C.F.R. § 655.734.
- 6 8 U.S.C. §§ 1184(g)(1)(A)(vii) & (g)(5)(C). The advanced degree must be earned from a U.S. “institution of higher education,” as defined in 20 U.S.C. § 1001(a).
- 7 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, “USCIS Reaches Fiscal Year 2025 H-1B Cap,” December 2, 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/uscis-reaches-fiscal-year-2025-h-1b-cap>.
- 8 For FY 1991 to FY 1998 the limit was 65,000, see 8 U.S.C. § 1184(g)(1)(A)(i); for FY 1999 and FY 2000 the limit was 115,000, see 8 U.S.C. § 1184(g)(1)(A)(ii)-(iii); for FY 2001 to FY 2003 the limit was 195,000, see 8 U.S.C. § 1184(g)(1)(A)(iv)-(vi); for FY 2004 and later the limit is 65,000, see 8 U.S.C. § 1184(g)(1)(A)(vii); for FY 2006 and later, there are an additional 20,000 visas available for foreign professionals who graduate with a master’s degree or doctorate from a U.S. university, see 8 U.S.C. § 1184(g)(5)(C).
- 9 National Foundation for American Policy, *H-1B Petitions and Denial Rates in FY 2022*, February 2023, 1-2, <https://nfap.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/H-1B-Petitions-and-Denial-Rates-in-FY-2022.NFAP-Policy-Brief-February-2023.pdf>.
- 10 *Ibid.*, 6.
- 11 See Registration Requirement for Petitioners Seeking to File H-1B Petitions on Behalf of Cap-Subject Aliens, 85 Fed. Reg. 1176, 1176 (January 9, 2020). See *also* Registration Requirement for Petitioners Seeking to File H-1B Petitions on Behalf of Cap-Subject Aliens, 84 Fed. Reg. 888, 888 (January 31, 2019).
- 12 USCIS will announce the registration period on its website at least 30 days in advance. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(3). USCIS must start the registration period at least 14 calendar days before the date on which H-1B petitions may be filed for the particular fiscal year and accept registrations for at least 14 calendar days. *Id.*
- 13 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(1)-(2).
- 14 See 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(ii)(B) (2018).

ENDNOTES (CONTINUED)

- 15 USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2008 H-1B Cap,” April 3, 2007, available at <https://www.aila.org/library/uscis-announces-h-1b-cap-reached>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2009 H-1B Cap,” April 8, 2008, <https://www.aila.org/infonet/uscis-announces-fy2009-h-1b-caps-reached>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2010 H-1B Cap,” December 22, 2009, <https://www.aila.org/infonet/uscis-reaches-fy-2010-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2011 H-1B Cap,” January 27, 2011, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2011-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches Fiscal Year 2012 H-1B Cap,” November 23, 2011, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fiscal-year-2012-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches Fiscal Year 2013 H-1B Cap,” June 12, 2012, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fiscal-year-2013-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2014 H-1B Cap,” April 5, 2013, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2014-h-1b-cap-0>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2015 H-1B Cap,” April 7, 2014, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2015-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2016 H-1B Cap,” April 7, 2015, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2016-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2017 H-1B Cap,” April 7, 2016, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2017-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2018 H-1B Cap,” April 7, 2017, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2018-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2019 H-1B Cap,” April 6, 2018, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2019-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2020 H-1B Regular Cap,” April 5, 2019, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2020-h-1b-regular-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Completes the H-1B Cap Random Selection Process for FY 2020 and Reaches the Advanced Degree Exemption Cap,” April 11, 2019, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-completes-the-h-1b-cap-random-selection-process-for-fy-2020-and-reaches-the-advanced-degree>.
- 16 USCIS, “U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Fee Schedule and Changes to Other Immigration Benefit Request Requirements,” 89 Fed. Reg. 6194, 6204 (January 31, 2024).
- 17 Compare “USCIS H-1B Online Registration for Registrants,” slides 13-19 (February 6, 2020), https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/presentations/Overview_of_the_H-1B_Electronic_Registration_Process_-_A_Webinar_for_Registrants.pdf with Form I-129, Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker, <https://www.uscis.gov/i-129>. Beginning with the FY 2025 registration, USCIS also requires valid passport or other travel document information, with limited exceptions. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(4)(ii); H-1B Electronic Registration Frequently Asked Questions (H-1B FAQs), Q: Are there any changes to the H-1B electronic registration form for FY 2025?, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations-and-fashion-models/h-1b-electronic-registration-process> (last updated August 5, 2024). USCIS also requires that the passport/travel document information included in the H-1B petition match the registration but may accept an explanation for any difference (such as a replacement for a lost or expired document). 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(D)(1).
- 18 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(1) (citing 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(a)(1) (“Every ... benefit request must be submitted ... and executed in accordance with the form instructions . . .”); 84 Fed. Reg. at 906 and “USCIS H-1B Online Registration for Registrants,” slide 26 (February 6, 2020), https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/presentations/Overview_of_the_H-1B_Electronic_Registration_Process_-_A_Webinar_for_Registrants.pdf (attestation); 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(2) (one registration per beneficiary).
- 19 USCIS/DHS, “Improving the H-1B Registration Selection Process and Program Integrity,” 89 Fed. Reg. 7456, 7456 (February 2, 2024).
- 20 USCIS received 408,891 multiple registrations compared with 350,103 single registrations. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, FY 2025 H-1B Cap Registration Process Update,” last updated on April 29, 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations-and-fashion-models/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>.
- 21 USCIS/DHS, “Improving the H-1B Registration Selection Process and Program Integrity,” 89 Fed. Reg. 7456, 7461 (February 2, 2024).

ENDNOTES (CONTINUED)

- 22** 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(5)(ii), (iii)(A)(6)(ii). When USCIS decides it has received enough registrations, it will “notify the public of the final registration date” and then run the lottery. *Id.* If at the end of the announced registration period, USCIS receives fewer registrations than needed, it will notify all U.S. employers with registrations that meet the agency’s requirements (i.e., “properly submitted”) that the agency selected their registrations. 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(5)(i), (iii)(A)(6)(i). USCIS will keep the registration period open, will monitor additional registrations, and if it receives sufficient registrations, announce another final registration date (which could be earlier than the announcement date). *Id.* If necessary, USCIS will hold another lottery of the registrations “properly submitted” on the final registration date. *Id.*
- 23** 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(4), (iii)(A)(4)(i).
- 24** 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(5)(ii), (iii)(A)(6)(ii).
- 25** 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(4).
- 26** USCIS/DHS, “Improving the H-1B Registration Selection Process and Program Integrity,” 89 Fed. Reg. 7456, 7468 (February 2, 2024).
- 27** 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(D)(3). For petitions subject to the numerical limitations, the U.S. employer may file for an H-1B worker only if USCIS selected the registration for that worker and only within the filing period USCIS specifies in the selection notice. 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(1), (iii)(D)(1), (iii)(D)(3).
- 28** USCIS will keep the other registrations in “reserve” for the remainder of the fiscal year and may select additional registrations as needed to allocate all of the H-1B visa numbers. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(7). If USCIS selects all of the “reserve” registrations but has not used all of the H-1B visa numbers allocated, the agency will announce on its website a reopened registration period. *Id.* USCIS will monitor the new registrations, and if it receives sufficient registrations, announce another final registration date (which could be earlier than the announcement date). *Id.* If necessary, USCIS will hold another lottery of the registrations “properly submitted” on the final registration date. *Id.*
- 29** USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, FY 2025 H-1B Cap Registration Process Update,” last reviewed/updated August 5, 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>.
- 30** *Ibid.*
- 31** *Ibid.* USCIS received only 47,314 eligible multiple registrations (different employers submitting a registration for the same beneficiary) compared to 423,028 eligible single registrations.
- 32** *Ibid.* The number of unique beneficiaries was approximately 442,000 for FY 2025, compared to approximately 446,000 for FY 2024. The number of unique employers was approximately 52,700 for FY 2025, compared to approximately 52,000 for FY 2024.
- 33** *Ibid.* Ineligible registrations included duplicates, registrations that prospective employers withdrew before the registration period closed, and registrations for which USCIS could not collect the registration fee (“failed payments”).
- 34** *Ibid.*
- 35** USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, Measures to Combat Fraud in the Registration Process,” last reviewed/updated August 12, 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>.
- 36** USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, FY 2025 H-1B Cap Registration Process Update,” last reviewed/updated August 5, 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>; USCIS, “Second Random Selection from Previously Submitted Registrations Complete for FY 2024 H-1B Cap,” last reviewed/updated July 31, 2023, <https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/second-random-selection-from-previously-submitted-registrations-complete-for-fy-2024-h-1b-cap>.

ENDNOTES (CONTINUED)

- 37 USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, FY 2025 H-1B Cap Registration Process Update,” last reviewed/updated August 5, , 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations-and-fashion-models/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>; USCIS, “H-1B Initial Electronic Registration Selection Process Completed,” March 29, 2022, <https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/fy-2023-h-1b-cap-season-updates>.
- 38 USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, FY 2025 H-1B Cap Registration Process Update,” last reviewed/updated August 5, 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations-and-fashion-models/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>; “USCIS Conducts Third Random Selection from Previously Submitted FY 2022 H-1B Cap Registrations,” November 19, 2021, <https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/uscis-conducts-third-random-selection-from-previously-submitted-fy-2022-h-1b-cap-registrations>.
- 39 See Jorge Loweree and Aaron Reichlin-Melnick, *The Impact of COVID-19 on Noncitizens and Across the U.S. Immigration System* (Washington, DC: American Immigration Council, September 30, 2020), <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/impact-covid-19-us-immigration-system>.
- 40 Office of Homeland Security Statistics (OHSS), U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS), *Legal Immigration and Adjustment of Status Report Data Tables: FY 2018 (Quarterly)*, Table 4B, *Nonimmigrant Admissions By Class of Admission: Fiscal Year 2018*, date posted Nov. 13, 2021, <https://ohss.dhs.gov/topics/immigration/adjustment-status-report>; OHSS, USDHS, *Legal Immigration and Adjustment of Status Report Data Tables: FY 2019 (Quarterly)*, Table 4B, *Nonimmigrant Admissions By Class of Admission: Fiscal Year 2019*, date posted Nov. 13, 2021, <https://ohss.dhs.gov/topics/immigration/adjustment-status-report>; OHSS, USDHS, *Legal Immigration and Adjustment of Status Report Data Tables: FY 2020 (Quarterly)*, Table 4B, *Nonimmigrant Admissions By Class of Admission: Fiscal Year 2020*, date posted Nov. 13, 2021, <https://ohss.dhs.gov/topics/immigration/adjustment-status-report>.
- 41 Michelle Hackman, “Biden Administration to Allow Work-Visa Ban to Expire,” *Wall Street Journal*, March 31, 2021, <https://www.wsj.com/articles/biden-administration-to-allow-work-visa-ban-to-expire-11617204628>.
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Exhibit H

H-1B Employer Datahub

Crosstab View

Note: Filters will change based on selections made.

Fiscal Year
2024

Employer (Petitioner) Name
All

Industry (NAICS) Code
All

Petitioner City
All

Petitioner State
CA

Petitioner Zip
All

Reset Filters



Beneficiaries Approved - by Top 100 Employers (see crosstab view for full list)

